The New-York Times.

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THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Interesting Account of the Progress of the Chinese Rebellion.

Critical Condition of the Emperor—Capture of Hang-Chan by the Rebels—Horrible Destruction of Life—Details of the Butchery.

Fall of Su-Chan—Demoralization of the Imperial Troops—Preparations of the French and English.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

His Holiness Pope PIUS IX., and his Majesty HIEN FUNG, making somewhat similar claims to the exercise of certain celestial attributes, may well sympathise with each other in the rather awkward predicament in which they severally find themselves placed in this year of grace 1860. The political transactions of the Western potentate are, it is true, on rather a small scale, as compared with those of his *confrère* in the far East; but there is certainly a very striking similarity in the positions which they at present find themselves compelled to occupy. It seems highly probable, at least, that these two distinguished personages will ere long be alike honored as the last of the dynasties they represent, and their names are likely each to close the list of a long line of rulers who have performed no inconsiderable part in the history of modern times.

Whatever may be thought of the position of the Pope, that of HIEN FUNG is undoubtedly a most critical one. On the one hand, a formidable rebellion has long threatened the stability of his throne, and on the other hand, the forces of the two greatest military and naval powers of the world are now gathering towards his capital, prepared to drive him from it, or force him to make concessions which must result in humbling him in the eyes of those of his subjects who still remain faithful to his cause, and bringing them to look with pity and contempt upon that terrible dragon-throne before which they have been ever accustomed to tremble, and toward which they have so long looked with a reverential awe approaching to idolatrous worship.

While HIEN FUNG gazes with eager eye upon this gathering storm, now almost ready to burst upon his head, he cannot but turn away occasionally to look in the direction whence those ominous sounds reach his ears, which tell of another storm, already doing the work of devastation and ruin, in another portion of his dominions. His very throne must tremble beneath him, as the tidings of disaster and destruction are brought to his ears. He sees the handwriting upon the wall, written in fiery characters, which burn their meaning upon his very soul. He needs no DANIEL to tell him what it means. Tidings are brought by "flying" express, announcing in rapid succession the worst possible disasters. Hang-chan, that paradise of China, is besieged by rebels—it is captured—but no! not yet: it is recovered, and the rebels driven back. It is not lost, though well nigh destroyed, and we may breathe freely again. But no! scarce two months elapse, and tidings still more disastrous are received. Su-chan is lost—captured by the rebels—and the Imperial army relied upon for its defence, is defeated—scattered, and practically annihilated. Su-chan, the first city of the empire, inferior only to Peking itself in population, and superior to it in everything else that goes to make up a great city; numbering two millions of inhabitants, the capital of the richest province of the empire, the centre of an immense trade, and the depository of untold wealth, is beyond all doubt in the hands of the long-haired rebels. No more terrible blow, except the loss of his capital itself, could have been dealt against the throne of HIEN FUNG. This disaster foreshadows the overthrow of the Ta-Tsing dynasty, and the end of the Manchu rule in China.

The history of events fraught with such immense results to the Chinese Empire, and through it, operating with so mighty an influence upon the history of the world, cannot but be intensely interesting. Although it is not easy to get at the truth in regard to what is passing in the interior of China, even at points within a single day's journey of Shanghai, so far as regards minor details, yet of the main facts there can be no doubt. We have, however, an illustration of the uncertainty of our information, in the fact that it is even now considered doubtful by some, both foreigners and intelligent Chinese, whether Su-chan is really in the hands of the long-haired rebels, or whether it has only been taken by a detachment of Imperial troops, driven to desperation by defeat and by the withholding of their pay.

The story of the capture of Hang-chan is a sad one, for it has been attended with a terrible destruction of human life—greater by far than that which attended the great battle of Solferino; and this destruction of life was accompanied with horrors and atrocities of the most fearful character. It was early in March that rumors first reached Shanghai that an army of rebels was threatening Hang-chan. This army at first made some demonstrations against Hu-chan, a large city lying between Hang-chan and Su-chan. This turned out to be only a feint, designed to draw away the Imperial troops from Hang-chan, the real object of attack. The *ruse* was partially successful, a considerable detachment having been sent to the relief of Hu-chan. Suddenly the rebel army disappeared from the vicinity of that city, and in an incredibly short space of time, was seen gathering upon the hill-tops, and occupying the temples in the vicinity of Hang-chan. As usual, they showed very little respect either to the priests who resided in these temples, or to their numerous idols. Many of the priests, it is said, were slain, and the idols were *beheaded!* In many instances whole rows of idols had their noses knocked off. In one of these temples was a large number of images of the deified disciples of Buddha, and among them those of the deceased Emperors of the present dynasty. This army of idols was on one occasion, it is reported, pressed into the rebel service in a rather singular manner. They were all taken out and placed on one of the neighboring hills in a conspicuous position, each displaying the rebel flag. It was hoped that the Imperial troops would mistake them for real, living rebels, and sally forth to attack them, in which case an ambush was prepared to cut off their retreat. It seems, however, that the impetuosity of the Imperialists was not sufficient to lead them into the snare.

On the 19th of March the insurgents succeeded in springing a mine under the city wall, where it crosses a high hill lying partly within the city. A breach being thus effected the rebels rushed to the attack, drove back the Imperialists, and secured a lodgment within the walls. Their position was a commanding one, and with a few pieces of heavy artillery the city must have been entirely at their mercy. From the hill thus occupied—the only one within the walls—they overlooked the whole city. This hill was covered with temples, which rendered the position a very secure one by affording cover against attack, and at the same time furnishing comfortable quarters. These buildings were all destroyed by the insurgents before they evacuated the city. I am told, however, that one of them, which had been occupied by an American missionary, and by him fitted up with doors and windows in foreign style, was left uninjured. This seems to show either some respect for the Christian religion, or a salutary fear of coming into collision with foreigners.

The occupation of this commanding position did not, unfortunately for the people, settle the question of the possession of the city. At Hang-chan there is a large Tartar garrison, and these soldiers, with their families, occupy a portion of the city which is separated from the part occupied by the Chinese, by a high and substantial wall. They well knew that to them, if the rebels should succeed, no quarter would be shown. Every Tartar, without distinction of age or sex, is doomed to death by the nascent "Celestial Peaceful Dynasty." The Tartar troops, therefore, had no choice but to fight or die, and they made such efforts as their desperate condition demanded. We have no means of ascertaining their number, but it probably amounts in all, women and children included, to twenty thousand souls at least. It was not only the Tartars that fought. The people, too, seem to have stood, in some instances, in their own defence. The brawny arms of some fifteen or twenty thousand men, employed in the manufacture of tin-foil, were engaged for the defence of the city; and they appeared armed with the heavy hammers used in their trade. The rebels are, of course, responsible for the horrors enacted during the six days in which this desperate conflict was kept up. No pen will ever tell us what those horrors really were; but we may be well assured that if they had occurred in a Christian city, and the half were told us, they would make our ears to tingle, and our hearts to bleed. How could it be otherwise? Here was an immense population of a million souls, shut up within the walls inclosing a space not more than three miles in diameter. The gates were all closed and guarded, so that there was no escape. Forty or fifty thousand men were engaged in a constant irregular warfare in their narrow streets. Thousands of thieves and robbers, always abundant in a large city, started up, to make the most of the state of terror and anarchy which prevailed. The will of the strongest was law, and woe to the man who had not the means of defending his property, his wife, his daughter, his life, from the lawless murderers who prowled about in search of plunder. In any other than a Chinese city mutual friends and neighbors would have banded together for the defence of their lives, if not of their property. But here nothing of the kind could be done. There was no time for consultation, and there is too little mutual confidence among the Chinese, to admit of such combinations in times of great danger. Every man was intent on saving his own life, and had no time to think of others. Crowds were seen flying hither and thither, trying to escape from some scene of slaughter, or some burning conflagration. Women and children were trampled to death. Parents forsook their little ones, or lost them in the crowd. Cannon balls and bullets were flying in all directions—swords and spears were flashing in the flames of burning houses, and demoniac yells of brutal violence, or shrieks of terror, were heard in all directions. Such scenes must have been of constant occurrence during that fearful week, as was testified by the smouldering ruins, and blackened corpses, found lying in all directions when order had been in some measure restored. Besides this, multitudes committed suicide rather than meet the thickening horrors of that scene; or driven to desperation by their terrors, whole families plunged together into ponds, or wells, rather than fall into the hands of the ferocious savages who were plundering and murdering their neighbors. One instance especially has been mentioned to me, of a wealthy family who knew that their reputed wealth would draw the banditti to them, and who therefore deliberately resolved to escape or die together. There were twenty seven persons in all—parents, children, grandchildren, and daughters-in-law. When it was found that the slaughter had begun, and that there was no hope of escape, they all leaped into a deep well, and died together.

At length however these scenes of blood were brought to an end. The rebels found it impossible to storm the Tartar quarter of the city, and hearing of the advance of a large Imperialist force sent to the relief of the city, they abandoned the place and made good their retreat. The loss of life at first reported at Shanghai was 20,000. This, however, proves to have been far below the mark. Missionaries who have visited the city since, say that the common estimate on the spot was from 50,000 to 80,000, and as the dead had to be buried, this number is probably not much exaggerated. From what these gentlemen themselves witnessed of the effects of this terrible tempest, more than a month after the retreat of the insurgents, they were prepared to accept the largest number mentioned as not much above the truth. Whole streets were lying in ruins, and desolation and silence reigned in quarters where, a few months ago, all was life and activity. The city seemed half deserted by its inhabitants, and the deep gloom which rested upon the countenances of those who remained, told of the scenes of terror through which they had passed. The rebel army which captured the city was composed chiefly of local banditti, led on and aided by a few thousands of the genuine Nankin rebels. These last, even in the midst of those dreadful scenes, maintained their observance of the forms of religion—offering prayer at every meal. We would not shield them from the responsibility which properly belongs to them; but we ought, in simple justice, to remember that this great destruction of life was not a willful massacre on their part, but the unavoidable result of a six days' battle in the streets of a populous city. It must be remembered, too, that much of this destruction of life was caused by suicide, and that in the work of destruction, both of life and property, the Imperialists were no less active than the rebels. A great deal of the burning was done by the Imperialists, in order to deprive the enemy of shelter.

At the capture of Su-chan there was no such destruction of life or property. There seemed to be now no doubt that it was taken on the morning of the 2d June, by the treachery of the Imperialist General, CHANG YUH-SIANG. It seems that, during the month of May, the garrison of Nanking made vigorous sallies with a view to drive back the forces of the Emperor by which that city has so long been beleaguered. These efforts were so successful that they pushed on, at length, to the city of Chang-chan, near the Yang-tsze River, between Chin-kiand and Su-chan. Here they suddenly fell upon the Imperialist army under CHANG KWOH-LIANG, formerly a rebel chief, who deserted the cause, and was rewarded with a high command in the Imperial Army. The rout was most complete. The army escaped destruction only by abandoning their artillery, ammunition, stores, treasury, and baggage.

This defeat seems to have produced such demoralization of the Imperial troops in that whole region of country, and such disorganization too, that there is no reason to suppose they will be able to make head against the rebels for some months, if ever CHANG KWOH SIANG, it is said, has cut his throat to escape disgrace, and his army is scattered in all directions, prowling over the country in search of subsistence, and plundering and murdering the people wherever they go. Indeed, it is so long since they have received any pay, that they seem to have grown desperate, and are quite as ready to fight for the rebels as against them. We have abundant evidence of the reality of these atrocities in the numbers of refugees from that region of country, now gathered around Shanghai. There must be some thousands in this vicinity who have been driven from their homes, and in one day reduced from comparative affluence to utter destitution. It is a pitiable sight to see them as they huddle together, sad and dejected, under some shed, or in some dilapidated temple. Women are seen with infants at their breasts—old men whose appearance shows them to be men of respectable station in life—young boys and girls, with lines of sorrow already traced upon their cheeks. Little sympathy, and little aid, do they receive from their countrymen, who know not how soon they may be reduced to the same situation. The foreign community here have contributed something to their relief.

The defeated Imperialist army, or a portion of it fell back towards Su-chan. A portion of them appeared before that city toward the end of May, but the authorities refused to admit them within the walls. These troops were under the orders of CHANG YUH-SIANG, a brother, or adopted brother, it seems, of CHANG KWOH-SIANG. He had some difference with the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, resident at Su-chan, about the measures to be pursued for defence, and just at this time an uncle of his was beheaded by that officer, for some alleged dereliction of duty in his official capacity. CHANG YUH-SIANG at once took up the quarrel, and took such a course that the Lieutenant-Governor committed suicide,—or perhaps he was murdered. CHANG immediately took possession of the city, and displayed the flag of the Tai-ping insurgents. Some suppose that he is acting independently of Nanking, having purposes of his own to accomplish. Others suppose that his defection to the insurgent cause was previously agreed upon, and he is represented by some as originally a rebel who deserted to the Imperialists, like CHANG KWOH-SIANG. There can be no doubt that he has many veritable long-haired rebels in his ranks, for the fact is testified to by several independent witnesses who were in the city at the time of its capture and held in durance by the rebels for some time. One of these was compelled to work in their service for three days, and was then dismissed with full wages for that time. No plundering was allowed, and very few lives were taken. According to the latest accounts perfect order was preserved; but the gates were closed, and no one allowed to leave the city, though free admittance was given to all who wished to enter.

The greatest consternation has prevailed among the Chinese in Shanghai, and multitudes have fled into the country. They dread being some day shut up by the sudden closing of the gates, and thus made prisoners by their own authorities. The shops are nearly all closed, and trade has ceased, except for the supply of pressing wants. For three weeks loads of goods and valuables of all kinds, together with various articles of household furniture, tables, chairs, beds and bedding, have been seen at all hours of the day, borne in boats, and on the shoulders of men, towards the country in all directions. At the solicitation of the Chinese authorities the French and English have assumed the guardianship of the city, and their troops now guard some of the gates of the city, and occupy the most defencible positions, within and without the walls. This, however, does not quiet the fears of the people, for they seem to have little confidence in the ability even of foreign troops to stand before these formidable rebels.

The Governor of this Province, with his principal officers, is now here, and they are anxious to have the English and French employ their forces against the rebels, and retake Su-chan and Nanking for the benefit of their Imperial master. The French are very anxious to take them, but for whose benefit I know not. Gen. MONTAUBAN indeed did actually issue an order, directing a body of three thousand men to proceed to Su-chan; but on the protest of the English Plenipotentiary, he countermanded the order. Any interferece of this kind would produce, in the end, most deplorable results, and it is to be hoped common sense will be permitted in this instance to prevail. All the power of England and France combined could not restore order by attempting to quell this rebellion, for it has now assumed proportions which places it entirely beyond their reach. They might gain many victories over rebel armies, but can they follow them all through China? They could at best but prolong this state of anarchy. Their true policy is to cultivate amicable relations with the rebels.

It is now reported that the rebels are moving upon Hang-chan, determined this time to make it their own. If they succeed it will probably be the death-blow to the Tartar dynasty, though it may live a sickly existence for a few years longer.

The English and French are concentrating their forces in the vicinity of the Pei-ho. The rendezvous of the former is about a hundred miles north of that River; that of the latter about the same distance to the south of it. On Sunday last, most of the troops who have been quartered at Chusan, left that island for their northern rendezvous. Lord ELGIN is known to be on board the steamer now daily expected here, and soon after his arrival we may expect to hear that another blow has been struck at the tottering throne of HIEN FUNG, from which it will probably never recover. I see no help for it. Whether the Emperor concludes to treat or to fight—to make further concessions or to resist them, nothing can save him from fatal humiliation before his subjects, but another Peiho-ho victory. He has made such preparations for defence that it is evident he has determined upon an obstinate resistance. He may hope that one hundred thousand Tartars can drive back the allied forces. But rifled cannon, Armstrong guns, Minié rifles, handled with French and English gallantry, cannot be withstood by the bravest band of Tartars that ever faced a foe. And what then? *Nous verrons.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEDGED PARRICIDE.—On the 19th of August last, JOSEPH BOHON, residing in Montrose-avenue, Eastern District, got into an altercation with his son, JOSEPH BOHON, Jr., in front of the residence of the former, during which the elder BOHON received a severe cut with some sharp instrument in the left arm, just above the elbow, severing an important artery. Medical aid was promptly obtained, the flow of blood was stopped, and the wound had commenced to heal, but in some manner it was torn open again a few days ago, and resulted in his death yesterday morning. A short time before he died, Coroner MURPHY was called to take his deposition as to the manner he received the fatal wound, when he made the following statement:

Joseph Bohon being duly sworn, and being informed by his attending physician that he is in extreme danger, deposed as follows: I know that I am in a dangerous condition, and that my recovery is doubtful. Margaret Bohon, the wife of my son, Joseph Bohon, Jr., was on the street outside of my house, on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., using very abusive language towards my wife and me. I went into the street and took hold of her hand, and asked her how she could use such language. At that moment, and while I was holding Margaret by the hand, my son Joseph ran towards me and stabbed me in the arm with a knife. He said something to me while in the act of stabbing me, but I do not recollect what it was. I am sure I was using no violence towards Bohon when her husband stabbed me. I was only remonstrating with her for the language she was using. I did not fall when I received the wound. Joseph Bohon inflicted these wounds. I was cut in three places in the arm. I ran after him, to catch him, but did not succeed. I should have fallen from weakness were it not that two men took hold of and supported me. I had not seen my son Joseph on that day until he stabbed me. I had a previous quarrel with him. I was compelled to turn him out of my house, where he resided, on account of the trouble he created in the family. I do not remember the exact day that I put him out, but I think it was on the first day of this month. This is my full statement of the affair. JOSEPH BOHON.

Sworn, before me, on this 21st day of August, 1860.
JOHN H. MURPHY, Coroner.

Yesterday, BOHON, Jr., was arrested by Sergeant GRIFFIN, of the Fifth Precinct Police, and committed on a charge of having caused the death of his father. It is stated, however, that the wound was not inflicted by the accused, but that, when the scuffle occurred, the deceased had a sharp chisel in his hand, and accidentally cut himself with it.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Advices Six Days Later by the Africa and the Fulton.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

Interesting Accounts of the Calabrian Expedition.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

Lord Palmerston on the Syrian Outbreak.

The arrival of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa* at this port was announced in a portion of yesterday morning's edition of the TIMES.

The *Africa* left Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 18th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 19th ult.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Havre, *viâ* Southampton, 22d inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock last evening, bound to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news procured.

The steamship *Connaught*, from Boston, arrived at Galway 20th.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 21st.

The steamer *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 17th, and the *Vigo* reached Queenstown the same day.

The prorogation of the British Parliament was expected on the 24th.

On the night of the 12th ult., the steamer *Veloce* disembarked one battalion of Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brisk fire during half an hour.

On the 13th ult. the *Castiglia* attempted, but without success, to capture a Neapolitan steamer. The *Fulminante* fired upon the *Castiglia*.

The Paris *Débats* affirms that the Neapolitan Home Secretary was cognizant of GARIBALDI's late visit to Naples, and that he has accepted the post of Provisional Governor of Naples for King VICTOR EMANUEL. Lately, 26,000 stand of arms, 700 Orsini shells, and a million and a half cartouches, were secretly landed there.

A Calabrian, who was arrested at Faro, confessed to having received money from Count D'AQUILA to assassinate GARIBALDI.

Captain STYLES, an agent of GARIBALDI in London, recently, in the company of a large number of gentlemen, said that in three days he had collected 500 volunteers, many of them of the highest respectability, some of independent means. His object was to raise a battalion of at least 800 men; but he did not wish to take them empty-handed. All the money and ammunition which General GARIBALDI had at his command he required for the troops he had there. He wanted, therefore, to collect sufficient to equip the English battalion, and, when he reached GARIBALDI, say, "Here we are, ready to fight."

Lord PALMERSTON, being questioned on this subject, said that Government had no information of enlistment going on in England, but if it had, immediate steps would be taken to stop it.

Naples dispatches of the 16th ult. state that tranquility still prevailed in that city; also in Calabria and the Abruzzi. GARIBALDI continued to reconnoitre the Neapolitan Littoral.

It is affirmed that Sardinia continued her war preparations with much activity.

The fortifications of Bologne are now in a formidable state, and Placentia, which Austria evacuated, is now a first-rate stronghold. Lucca and Florence have revived their old gun foundries, and France had furnished 50,000 rifles from the Government arsenals. The hum of military preparations in Northern Italy is loud and incessant.

According to the Elberfeld *Gazette* the report that Austria had directed her Ambassador at Paris to declare that she would not suffer any further revolutionary proceedings in Italy, is unworthy of credit.

It is stated that equality in civil and political matters is to be proclaimed for all Austrian subjects, of whatever creed, on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The news of massacres at Baalbec has been confirmed. No details have yet been received.

Advices from Damascus to the 5th inst. state that FUAD PACHA had surrounded the Lebanon with troops, and threatened fire and sword if the Druse Sheikhs did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made. One thousand camel loads of plundered property had been recovered.

The latest dispatches from Beyrout (Aug. 5) state that Syria was tranquil, but in the environs of Damascus attempts against the life and property of the Christians were of daily occurrence.

On the 17th, in the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE moved for an additional vote of £2,000,000 for Government requirements by way of Exchequer bills. He said this increase in the estimates was attributable to the present prospects of the harvest, which, if bad, would entail considerable additional expenditure on Government. After some opposition, the resolution was agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiries, has stated that Government would do all in its power to prevent the King of Dahomey from carrying out his contemplated sacrifice of human life. His lordship, in the course of his remarks, said:

"It was my lot when at the Foreign Office for a long time to use great endeavors to persuade the former King of Dahomey to abandon these abominable practices. We sent two or three missions to the head-quarters of the King. I am sorry to say that those who went reported that when they came to the King's palace they saw around the wall which surrounded it placed, not the ornaments which are usual in civilized countries, but human skulls—skulls of the victims sacrificed on those occasions, and ostentatiously displayed on the walls of the palace. That King of Dahomey did, to a certain degree, yield to our representations. Whether the present King will be disposed to do so remains to be seen, but the capital of Dahomey is at a considerable distance from the coast, and the road to it, through jungles and marshes, is so difficult to traverse that it would be scarcely possible to take an European force there to exercise coercion. I can only assure the House that every effort will be made to persuade the authorities to listen to our representations, and if any pressure can be exerted with good effect it will not fail to be added. [Hear, hear.] These massacres are not, as my honorable friend has represented, connected with the Slave-trade. That we have endeavored to prevail on the King to give up; but we have nothing to do with the internal arrangements of Africa."

Lord PALMERSTON has also stated that the British Commission to Syria had received instructions to demand the restoration of the Christian women carried off and and sold to the Druses.

The wheat harvest had partially commenced in the south of England, and the crops were reported good. The weather, however, continued wet and unsettled, and hot sunshine was much needed. The European *Times*, of the 18th ult., says upon the subject:

"The fears about the harvest are every day becoming worse. The accounts from Ireland are desponding, and the potato disease in many districts is deepening in virulence. The same cold damp weather which has so long prevailed on this side of the Channel appears to have been pretty general in the sister country. Strange to say, Scotland is the part of the United Kingdom where the prospect is most cheering. There they actually complain of a deficiency of moisture. A friend of ours, in coming from London a day or two back, through the Trent Valley, found the whole country, for forty or fifty miles under water. It appeared like one vast lake, and the tops of the cereal crops were alone visible. Such a state of things in the middle of August is almost unprecedented. Still it would appear, from the state of the corn markets, that this is exceptional, for the accounts from the more southern and western districts are comparatively favorable. No doubt the market is considerably influenced by the arrivals which are daily coming in, but that we shall have to import largely can scarcely admit of a doubt."

The *Times* announces that Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, will succeed Lord ELGIN as Postmaster-General.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner, the prelude to the close of the session, was fixed for the 22d of August.

It is stated that contracts had been concluded in England for the construction of eight first-class war-steamers for the Spanish Government.

The weather in France continued very variable, with much rain.

It was stated that the French Government had sold to Piedmont, at a reduced rate, 50,000 rifles and a certain number of heavy guns, with powder and ammunition, and that a further quantity would also be supplied.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the military precautions of England, asks whether it is wise to persevere in that system of conciliatory arrangement which meets with no response, and points to the fact that the Emperor alone has hitherto stood aloof from the passions and impulses of the multitude, and shown himself more moderate than his country.

NIKITZA, the son of MARCO PETROVITCH, had been proclaimed Prince of Montenegro at Cettigno, in place of the assassinated Prince DANIELO. The exile who is charged with the murder of Prince DANIELO, denies having committed the crime.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Garibaldi and the Revolution—Recruiting in England for the Italian Service—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

There has been an ominous kind of lull in the Italian storm. The diorama of strife seems to have hitched momentarily, as it were, soon to resume its rapid movement in pictured desolation and scenes of carnage.

GARIBALDI is said to have been at Naples *incognito*, and to have signed a pact or Convention with all manner of revolutionary chiefs in that city. He is also said to have started for Calabria, and to have left SIRTORI as his Lieutenant, with full powers in Sicily. This is the "Order of the Day," just arrived by telegraph:

FARO, Aug. 12, 1860.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE LAND AND SEA FORCES: The General Dictator having for a short time quitted head-quarters, left me the following order:

Gen. SIRTORI: I leave to you the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days. G. GARIBALDI.

Query—Where is he gone? Is it to Naples, Turin or Paris? There appears to be much confusion in the administration of the affairs of Sicily through the Dictator's agents. A certain Mr. ASHURST, of the Old Jewry, MAZZINI's friend and solicitor, has been appointed here, or has appointed himself, GARIBALDI's agent. I do not know whether he charges six shillings and eight-pence (the well-known attorney's fee) every time that he writes a letter; but I do know that in one instance, which has come under my notice, he has displayed a coldness and indifference.

About a week since Capt. EDWARD STYLES, a young officer who has been with GARIBALDI throughout the Sicilian campaign, came over to this country to give "information" and "advice" to respectable young men wishing to join the army of the Liberator as volunteers. The English or Sicilian of this is "recruits," but of course all this is contrary to the Foreign Enlistment act, which is sometimes pretty stringently interpreted. John Bull, however, knows how to break his own laws, as well as to insist on their being regarded when it suits him. It has been pretty well understood that this English Battalion would be winked at by Lord PALMERSTON, and certainly the Premier has justified the anticipation.

The Pope has had his turn with his precious Irish Brigade, and much good may it do him. "What is sauce for the goose," says the proverb, "is sauce for the gander." So now it is GARIBALDI's turn for a little enlistment in this free country. It appears that the "Washington of Italy" was enchanted with the performance of seven or eight British officers at Catalafimi, Palermo, and Melazzo. Among these are Captain, now Col. PEARD, "GARIBALDI's Englishman," Col. DUNN, who is not to be outdone in bravery, and a sailor youth named PETER CUNNINGHAM, about 17 years of age, who tumbled or scrambled over a vineyard wall, amongst a lot of Neapolitans and sent them flying in dread of what might follow such a visitation. So the General wrote a letter of recommendation and dispatched Capt. STYLES, a young man of 25, to England, as his Aide-de-Camp, to bring over, if possible, an English Batallion of 500 men to form the van of future battles. About a week since I was astonished by a visit at midnight from the Aide-de-Camp, in full Garibaldi costume—*i. e.*, scarlet flannel frock faced with green, and laced with gold, scarlet and gold kepi, canvas trousers and sabre. My visitor announced himself as fresh from the battle of Melazzo, and imparted his intentions. The Libera Press took up his cause, and in three days he took down the names of 400 men. Nor are these desperadoes; but for the most part fine young fellows out of the volunteer corps, independent gentlemen, clerks giving up situations, and old soldiers—altogether such a body of men as would do credit to England. Capt STYLES said that he would take them out free of expense, equip them, and land them, to form a thorough English batallion in Sicily. The number now enrolled cannot be much less than 800 men, and it is clear that if he stayed a little longer the Captain could get 5,000 instead of 500 such volunteers. The enthusiasm is at blood heat. All is forthcoming, save one thing, and that is the sinews of war.

Capt. STYLES brought together with GARIBALDI's sanction a letter from BERTANI to ASHURST. GARIBALDI told him that the Committees would do the needful. In the midst of all this excitement Mr. ASHURST, the agent and plenipotentiary, goes to Tunbridge Wells, keeps studiously aloof, and does not even answer letters and telegrams.

Out of the battalion raised, many young men have given notice to their employers, some have relinquished or sold their business, but the attorney-agent hangs back, and the whole expedition is in danger of being a break-down, a disgrace, and a positive injury to the cause, for want of £3,000 or £4,000, or the guarantee for it. It is a case where it would be difficult to go to the public for subscriptions, because there is not time, and the object could not be legally or safely explained. When Lord PALMERSTON was asked in the House of Commons about this recruiting by Mr. POPE HENNESSEY, he suggested gravely that it might be a sort of trip just to see how Mt. Etna is getting on. Her Majesty's Government had, of course, no information.

What do you think of Sir CHARLES NAPIER going out as GARIBALDI's Admiral? Such a thing is far from improbable. I would not mention it but for the consideration that nearly a month will elapse before the news sent to your journal from England comes back to us. All this will implicate England, and then what will NAPOLEON do? By all accounts, he is furnishing munitions of war to Piedmont.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, that monstrous humbug of literature, is said to have left GARIBALDI in disgust at the Liberator's hard fare and stern repudiation of luxuries. His *Life of Garibaldi* is a perfect nuisance and impertinence. A wretched compilation has come out here, published by WARD & LOCK, purporting to be the illustrious General's life. It is singular that the three "autobiographies" concocted by literary jobbers, DWIGHT's, DUMAS' and that published by WARD & LOCK, should severally fail to give a decent portrait of the hero's well known face and form. "Messrs. WARD & LOCK's portrait," says the *Critic*, "represents the patriot as a filibuster; Mr. DWIGHT's reminds one of a Leicester-square refugee; and Messrs. ROUTLEDGE's of a soldier in a policeman's uniform.

Apropos of DUMAS *père*, who has victimized your Boston bookseller, and I have no doubt spent the proceeds in truffles and chamburtin long since, his son narrated an excellent story of his father's vanity, which, perchance, may not have reached your readers. "When we traveled in Spain, in our own carriage," says the young hopeful, "my father, upon entering a town, would make me sit inside with the windows closed, whilst he perched himself behind in the rumble. *He did this to make people think that we could afford to keep a black servant.*"

Father DALY has been explaining in a truly priest-like and paternal way, at Galway, all the little difficulties which have beset the Atlantic Royal Company, in the way of threatened bankruptcy and other trifles. The Father's story is a funny one, and sounds like a chapter of Harry Lorrequer, devoted to a commercial narrative. He takes all the credit to himself for the origination and salvation of the line, save and except the spare morsels of commendation which he flings to "little LEVER," who started the line somehow. An unscrupulous little chap, this LEVER, to whom Ireland owes a deep debt of Irish gratitude, and quite capable she is, too, of owing it for a long time to come!

I must tell you a good thing, *répandu* among the Clubs. I must not say who the author is. It is in the shape of a riddle. "Why is the drawing-room at Cambridge House, (Lord PALMERSTON's,) like STAGG & MANTLE's famous haberdashery establishment in London?" "Because it is the best place for *muslin de laine*, (muzzling De Lane.)"

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The Revolution—Garibaldi and his Projects—Rome—Sardinia—News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The announcement a few days since in the Paris journals, on the foundation of a telegraphic dispatch, of the landing of 1,500 of the troops of GARIBALDI on the coast of Calabria, was not true, but it may become a fact before this letter comes to hand. The course of events in the South has been so rapid, during the past two months, as to create an extraordinary eagerness in the public mind as to the rest of Italy. This impatience, naturally enough, anticipates results, and with a somewhat imprudent confidence, would even precipitate wished-for and expected issues. The happy successes of the Italian patriots, and the brilliant and rapid march of the country towards independence and union, while they fill one with joy, excite at the same time a feeling of anxiety, almost of trembling. Can it be, one naturally asks, that the dreams of the greatest and best men of Italy for four centuries are so suddenly to be realized? Is a nation to be born into a new political existence in a day?

While there is so much to inspire confidence and hope, the future, of even but a few months, is seen to be full of uncertainty and perils. The revolution may, and probably will be, successful at Naples, and the young Bourbon will fly from the threatening vengeance of his own people. His army may be reorganized under GARIBALDI, and be made, instead of the instrument of despotism, a force for the support of order under a Constitutional system. There may be no foreign intervention, and diplomacy may leave the people of the country to settle their affairs according to their best wisdom.

But in the midst of the happiest dreams there rises the dark and awful spectre of Rome. The ecclesiastics in the Eternal City, and the priests in the rest of Italy, in France, in Austria, and in every other Roman Catholic country, say, carry your revolution, if you dare, to the portals of the Vatican, to disturb the ancient prerogative of the See of St. Peter. Lay violent hands, at your peril, upon the worldly possessions of the Vicar of Christ; and touch, if you have the profane courage, the treasure in lands, in gold, and in pearls, of the successor of Him whose kingdom was not of this world. Your proud vessel, freighted, as you say, with so much good for Italy, and with its gallant patriot crew, sails grandly now before a favoring breeze, but Rome is the rock upon which it is to split. Down, down into the depths, like so many before it, with all its freight of precious lives, and precious hopes, your ship is to sink. Thus confidently, and as Italians, heartlessly, do the friends of Rome talk.

Is it probable that GARIBALDI, when he directs his course towards Rome, is to enjoy a triumph only to be followed by a new defeat? Is the solemn drama of ten years ago to be repeated, and then the stage again to be occupied by the old actors? What part is the French Emperor and the French soldiers this time to play? We are told that his Holiness, when the revolution is in full cry at his gates, is to hurry to a place of safety in some such little Catholic State as Bavaria. But it does not seem at all probable that this would be allowed. The "oldest son of the Church" should, and most likely will, see to it, that Pius IX., as Pontiff at least, if not temporal potentate, is still made as tranquil and as comfortable as possible in the Vatican, or will make provision for him in the old quarters of his predecessors at Avignon. If GARIBALDI is allowed to have his way, he will say to his Holiness, "I come in obedience to the call of nine-tenths of your subjects, for your and their good, to take away from you your temporal power and leave you as a compensation an increase of moral and religious influence, which is your only legitimate possession. Sit quietly on your episcopal throne, and mind faithfully your proper duties, and no one shall dare to hurt a hair of your head, or, where there are any left, of any of your monks or chaplains."

The Pope should not, on any account, be allowed again to run away from Rome, and it is not probable that LOUIS NAPOLEON intends he shall. Except those who would like to have him go and establish himself at Jerusalem, neither do the Italian people wish it. The King of Naples may go where he pleases, and as soon as it may suit his notions of safety, and the people will rejoice that they have got rid of him, as they have rejoiced to be rid of the petty Dukes of Central Italy. But PIUS IX., both as Pope of Rome and the first Bishop of the Church, is at liberty to stay where he is, if he will cease the cry that his Christian subjects are trying to destroy the Church, of which they do, indeed, acknowledge him the head. It would be more becoming in his Holiness to get rid of the worldly pride, which has been the bane of the Prelacy for centuries, and put in its place a little genuine patriotism and honest concern for the moral and material welfare of the Italian people. It would be a greater honor to the Pontiff to be the chaplain to a sovereign like VICTOR EMANUEL than to oppose so unwisely the principles which he represents.

That fantastical charlatan, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, has recently passed through Tuscany, on his way from Sicily to France. He is about to engage in a new speculation, by establishing a journal at Palermo, to run three months; which period, he tells us in his prospectus, will be necessary to complete the liberation and unification of Italy. It has evidently occurred to the volatile DUMAS that the brilliant fame of GARIBALDI might be turned to account by enabling the rollicking writer to use up some of his words, and make a new exhibition of his egotism. If he does not get into GARIBALDI's way, or annoy him too much, no one will have any reason to complain.

Yesterday the two representative districts into which the City of Florence is divided, elected their members of the next Sardinian Parliament. In one, Gen. MEDICI, at present the efficient associate of GARIBALDI in Sicily, was chosen by a majority over the other candidate put in nomination; in the other district it was the intention to name Gen. GARIBALDI himself, had he not already been elected, or proposed as a candidate, to represent some other part of the Kingdom.

As near as we can learn, the two Commissioners, MANNA and WINSPEARE, sent by the King of Naples to arrange an alliance with Sardinia, are about to set off on their return to their Sovereign, bearing to him a report of the failure of the scheme of coöperation. If it really be true that no alliance of any sort has been or can be formed, the delay in coming to the conclusion would seem to be the ingenious means resorted to by CAVOUR for the purpose of gaining time to watch the progress of events at Naples. When the catastrophe there is crowned, by the entrance of GARIBALDI into the royal palace, that poor young man, FRANCIS II., will have no more need of any services which the King of Sardinia can render him. The King of Naples' house is on fire. He cried out promptly and lustily to France and England to come with their engines to help put it out, and they both promptly and squarely refused. Russia will not help him, and Austria is not allowed to send her old fire buckets. As the last and desperate resort, he calls on Sardinia for aid to save his falling rafters; and that Power, member of the same Italian family though it be, with a heartlessness and cruelty which must appear to him little less than unnatural, looks on without lifting a helping hand; and probably will thus continue to look on until the last blazing beam of the Bourbon house falls about the ears of the present chief. AP.

THE INVASION OF NAPLES.

Advance Guard of Garibaldians in Calabria—A Night Expedition—Crossing the Straits—Fighting on the Mainland.

Correspondence of the Paris Patrie.

MESSINA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

This week has been full of events, although the most important one is as yet only in course of preparation, and its result may be still rendered doubtful by the assiduity of the Neapolitan cruisers, which are under orders not to lose sight for an instant of the Point of Faro, where Gen. GARIBALDI has gathered his army and his means of transport.

It may indeed be called tempting fortune to undertake the passage of this strait without one war vessel to defend the small flotilla, and without any other means of towing the boats over than can be afforded by three steamers, two of which are very small, and this in face of an enemy in ambush, on the whole of the Calabrian coast, under the fire of three forts, carrying guns of heavy calibre, and in presence of a squadron of steamers besides.

If we add to this the obstacles which the violence of the current in these straits oppose to the landing of troops in any kind of regular order, and the confusion that attends a night expedition, we have but a feeble idea of the difficulties which may retard, if not entirely put a stop to this first act of a drama, whose *dénouement* will probably come off at Naples.

However this may be, Gen. GARIBALDI commenced on the morning of the 8th to assemble his troops in the environs of Faro. Their number is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 men, without taking into account the garrison of Messina.

The whole of Point Faro, converted into a vast fortified camp by the artillery, is covered with batteries of all sizes, from the most simple and modest howitzer

of the mountains to the sixty-eight pounder of England. The field artillery, with its carriages, has been formed into squares on the shore, ready to be embarked at the first order. The *City of Aberdeen*, the *Duc de Calabre*, and the *Oregon* are under steam, and over 300 barks are lying on shore, ready at the first signal to cross the straits with their loads of volunteers and cannons. Towards Pizzo, between Scylla and Reggio, the royal cruisers are seen, keeping a sharp look-out. Night comes, and slowly passes away again. A few shots from the Neapolitan frigates attest their watchfulness in guarding the Sicilian coast. On the 9th the preparations for embarking are continued. As evening draws on, the sky is covered with large clouds, and the night threatens to become black and tempestuous.

About midnight, twenty-five boats—some say thirty-five—sail from the coast of Sicily. They are going to attempt a first landing. In three-quarters of an hour they have crossed to the other side. Unfortunately the currents do not permit them to keep the order of their position. Some are driven towards Faro, others are swept under the forts of Scylla; some run fast on sandbanks further south, while others again are thrown towards Pizzo. The soldiers however do not lose their courage at this misfortune. Two or three hundred are landed in all haste, and the flotilla returns to Faro without accident.

On the morning of the 10th a new atiempt was made, under the command of an old officer of the French marine service, M. DEFLOTTE, but scarcely had this expedition appeared on the coast, when the enemy rushed upon them from a thousand ambuscades, vineyards, gardens, ditches and houses. A sharp firing ensued; two Garibaldians were wounded, and the expedition was compelled to return, not, however, without having vigorously responded to the fire of the Neapolitans.

On the night of the 10th and 11th another landing was vainly attempted. The Neapolitan squadron came up nearer to Faro, and is now watching every movement of the Garibaldians. The day of the 11th has passed away in embarking the artillery. A new and desperate attempt is spoken of for to-night. At 7 o'clock this evening the Garibaldian steamers commence to fire up, and the troops place themselves in readiness for embarking; but at 11 o'clock a counter-order arrives. About 1 o'clock in the night we hear a loud cannonade; the firing extends from the Forts of Scylla to the fortifications of Pizzo, The squadron remains silent; the engagement has, therefore, taken place on the land.

It seems to be evident, that the Forts are being simultaneously attacked by the volunteers and the Calabrians. At a quarter past two the firing ceases; it recommences after a quarter of an hour, in order to cease again after a few minutes. At daybreak, a small boat, chased by a Neapolitan corvette, seeks protection under the guns of Faro. The corvette remains out of the Fort's reach.

Garibaldi's Landing in Calabria.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

POINT FARO, (8 miles from Messina,) Aug. 10.

The telegraph will by this time have informed you that the first successful attempt to cross over to Calabria took place during the evening of Wednesday last. GARIBALDI directed a party of about 250 men, picked from the different volunteer corps, under the command of Maj. MISSORI, to cross the strait and land on the opposite coast between Scylla and Forte del Cavallo. It is on the extreme point of the Calabrian shore that these forts are situate, at a little distance one from the other. The Castle of Scylla stands upon a rock, quite inaccessible from the sea-side. Forte del Cavello is a little further to the left of it, and its walls and fortifications slope gradually down towards the road which skirts the sea, very much like that from Nice to Genoa, which is called the Corniche Road. On Wednesday evening, the sky so generally blue and bright in this country, was covered with dense whitish clouds, and the night, therefore, was very dark. GARIBALDI, who knows how to take advantage even of the smallest incident, at once ordered MISSORI to sail. MAJOR MISSORI, having embarked his men on board of large steam vessels, consequently started at 9½ o'clock from the Sicilian shore. The Neapolitan cruisers steaming up and down the straits, though numerous and powerful, do not possess the eyes of Argus, and therefore the little expedition was able to land at the intende point. Before reaching the Calabrian coast, however, one of the boats parted company from the other, and sailed a little down towards Scylla Point, just where a Neapolitan battery had been erected. The men on guard in this battery gave the alarm, and the boat was fired at and one English volunteer was wounded. GARIBALDI had ordered MISSORI to endeavor to surprise the garrison of Fort Scylla, and to capture the fort. But on hearing the rattling of musketry, and the report of a gun on his left, MISSORI rightly thought that it would be impossible to seize Fort Scylla by surprise. He, therefore, hastened to make the concerted signal informing the Dictator that he had safely landed, and he and his men ascended the rough paths into the Calabrian mountains. As for his companions in the boat which had missed its way, they returned to the Sicilian shore to relate the cause of their failure. Whilst these operations were going on, GARIBALDI was on the deck of the Sicilian steamer, *City of Aberdeen*, where, since yesterday he has established his head-quarters. Nothing was heard of MISSORI's expedition till this morning, when it was reported in the camp that he had established himself at Aspromonte, a small village in the mountains near the Calabrian shore. But before reaching this place, he had to fight a company of Neapolitan riflemen, which was dispatched from Villa San Giovanni to stop his march. The skirmish was a sharp one, but at last MISSORI had the best of it, and was enabled to make his way through the mountains without much difficulty. In this affair however, he had seven men wounded, and one was made a prisoner by the Neapolitans, as he was so severely hurt that he could not move. In spite of the remonstrances of the surgeon, who told the Neapolitan officer that the man would die if he were taken to Reggio, he was removed, and died on the road. If I am to believe what an officer of GARIBALDI told me this morning, not only is MISSORI still holding Aspromonte, but he has already doubled his *squadra*, Calabrian patriots having joined him from the neighboring villages of the coast; 150 men of Villa San Giovanni, commanded by a Calabrian Baron, were among the number.

During the course of last night other small expeditions sailed hence, notwithstanding the shining moon which makes the night as clear and bright as the day. The first of them was directed to land between Azzerello and Villa San Giovanni. The second successfully landed at Fiumara Zaccherella. The third reached Cannamiele. In all, these three expeditions did not number more than 300 men. I hear, though I do not vouch for the correctness of my information, that a more numerous expedition sailed last night from Milazzo for the Gulf of Giola, the intention being to land at a point between Palmi and Nicotera. You may be surprised that, though I am writing from the very camp of GARIBALDI, I am not in a position to state the facts in a more positive manner; but the truth is that nobody knows what happens except the General himself and a few of his principal officers; secrecy being one of GARIBALDI's military qualities.

I should not be surprised if all the preparations made here for crossing over to Calabria should prove to be intended only to deceive the enemy. As matters stand now, five or six thousand men are encamped here. Some of them have been shipped on board of steamers anchored opposite to the house from which I am now writing. MENOTTI, GARIBALDI's eldest son, arrived here last night from Palermo with 800 of the volunteers of BERTANI's last expedition. In the whole, I think, that the force which the Dictator commands may be fairly estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000 men. His army has been formed into four divisions. One of these division, that of MEDICI, is at Messina watching the movements of the Neapolitans who still hold the citadel; the other three are partly concentrated in this place, while a brigade is posted at Milazzo and Barcelona, and another, under BIXIO, has been sent to Bronte, in the province of Catania.

MESSINA, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Last night this town was in a great commotion, for it was reported that Gen. CLARY had been suddenly summoned to Naples, and that Gen. FORGOLA, a man greatly devoted to the King, had assumed the command of the Citadel. Great fear was therefore entertained that the new commander would bombard the town in the event of GARIBALDI's crossing over to Calabria. But happily the night passed away quietly. This morning a Neapolitan Colonel was sent from the Citadel to Gen MEDICI here, but the cause of his mission is still a secret.

MESSINA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Last night, four sailors belonging to her Majesty's ship *Scylla* deserted, in order to join GARIBALDI. Capt. LAMBERT, the commander of the *Scylla*, did all that was in his power to recover the deserters, but he completely failed. When the seamen belonging to the men-of-war lying in the harbor of Messina desert, for the purpose of joining GARIBALDI's troops, they enlist under assumed names; and for this reason the Sardinian Admiral, at Palermo, and the English commander and Vice-Consul in Messina, have been unable to find the deserters from their ships.

All last evening fires were seen on the Calabrian mountains behind Pizzo. They were evidently signals made to GARIBALDI by the Calabrian bands which have joined the expedition of Major MISSORI. From about 10.30 firing was heard in the direction of Fort Scylla; but as that place is hidden from view by the land about Torre del Cavallo, nothing could be clearly distinguished except the heavy boom of artillery. The Neapolitan steamers were cruising all night, as usual; but they did not fire, and only made signals with rockets. It is supposed that the firing heard here was caused by an attack made by Major MISSORI's party on Fort Scylla. At 1.45 the firing altogether ceased. It is reported that a more numerous expedition landed on the Calabrian coasts during the night; but as the post leaves in half an hour, I am not able to test the truth of the report.

MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE OF GARIBALDI.

Special Correspondence of the Times.

FARO, Sunday, 12, 2 P. M.

In the hope of catching the French mail to Marseilles, I write a few words to announce to you the following Order of the Day, which has been just given out:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

FARO, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Officers and Soldiers of the Land and Sea Forces:—The General Dictator having for a short time quitted head-quarters, left me the following Order:

GENERAL SIRTORI.—I leave to you the command of the land and sea forces, being obliged to leave for a few days. G. GARIBALDI.

Officers and Soldiers: My greatest title to your confidence is the confidence which the man reposes in me who represents your noblest aspirations. I trust that you will obey me as you would obey Gen. GARIBALDI. G. SIRTORI, Chief of the Staff.

What is the exact meaning of this is as yet a mystery which has to be cleared up. Some circumstances which occurred this morning may help to throw some light on the mystery. A Sardinian frigate was at the Faro this morning. Dr. BERTANI has arrived from Genoa, and has brought, it is said, important news. These two circumstances would lead one to suppose that the mystery has a peaceful meaning. On the other hand, GARIBALDI is just the man to wish to see and promote the insurrection in Calabria in person. I dare say by to-morrow's mail to Naples I shall be able to give you the true key to the mystery.

PROCLAMATION TO THE NEAPOLITANS.

The following proclamation by the Sicilian Dictator has been circulated in Naples:—

To the People of the Neapolitan Continent.

The opposition of the foreigner, interested in our abasement, and internal factions have prevented Italy from constituting herself a country. Now, however, it appears that Providence has put an end to so many misfortunes. The exemplary unanimity of all the provinces, and Victory smiling everywhere on the arms of the sons of liberty, are a proof that the sufferings of this land of genius are drawing to their termination. Yet another step remains. That step I do not fear. If the slight means which have conducted a handful of valiant men to these Straits are compared with the enormous means at our disposal at present, every eye will see that the enterprise is not difficult. I would that the shedding of blood among Italians could be avoided, and therefore I address myself to you. Sons of the Neapolitan continent, I have proved that you are brave, but I desire not to make further proof of it. Our blood we will shed together on the bodies of the enemies of Italy. But between us let there be a truce. Accept, generous men, the right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which is hardened in the service of the people. I ask of you to constitute Italy without slaughter of her sons, and with you to serve her and die for her. G. GARIBALDI.

MESSINA, August 6.

Italy and Austria.

From the London Times, Aug. 18.

"Italy," says M. GRANDGUILLOT, "is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salvation." It is, then, true, according to the information of the Foreign-office at Paris, that the programme which has been passed about for some days in London circles is about to be put in action. They who ought to be best instructed in these matters, do then really believe that GARIBALDI is about immediately to pass over to the Continent, and to render Italy, within two months, "free and completely independent." These are large words. They seem to comprehend much more than the mere capture of Naples. They lend an air of authority to all we have recently heard of expeditions to proceed from the Legations and from Tuscany to the frontiers of the Roman States, of insurrections suddenly to burst forth in Rome, and of a liberating army at the same moment to descend in the Bay of Naples. These tidings, although well vouched from many separate sources, seemed to sober men but the dreams of a distempered imagination. It could not be that Italy, which had in one year acquired more territory than even the first NAPOLEON had ever acquired in a campaign, which had consolidated itself in twelve months into a kingdom, and had from a geographical expression taken rank as a palpable European Power—it could not be that this prudent, successful, prosperous Italy could be found provoking the onslaught of Austria. We could not so discredit a great cause as attrioute to it so great a madness. Here, however, is a sort of confirmation of this rumour, signed by a name which carries with it a higher authority than its own:—"Italy will within two "months be either free and completely independent, "or Austria will again reign, and this time from Mes-"sina to Turin."

That any such concerted designs should ever have been formed would seem impossible if GARIBALDI were a man governed by ordinary views of prudence or probability. But men who can weigh and measure are not the men who win battles against odds, and emancipate kingdoms with partisan warriors and guerrilla bands. We have again and again declared our belief that GARIBALDI is the WASHINGTON of these latter days, pure in his object and unselfish in all his aims. But when we say of a man who is acting as GARIBALDI acts that he is not a vulgar brigand, we admit him to be an enthusiast. In the life of such a man nothing is impossible. He may break with France while he attacks Austria, and he may occupy himself at the same time with revolutionizing Naples, consolidating Sicily, and conquering the old metropolis for the new kingdom which he has thought it glory enough to create. To any other than the eye of genius all this seems madness, and the dreams of genius, although sometimes successful, have generally to be ready contraries. What Italy has already done, and so rapidly done, has been done by doing one thing at a time. She, with the aid of her potent ally, has driven back the invading Austrians, has pursued them into and out of her own territories. She has, with this good assistance, annexed Lombardy. Again, she has, without any assistance, and in spite of an agreement between her ally and her enemy to the contrary, annexed Tuscany and annexed the Legations. She has Naples now within her grasp. She has only to put forth her hand and seize it. All that Southern kingdom must fall without an effort if attacked singly. Every day we are told that GARIBALDI is gone over to take the offered prey. The Bourbon baubles are ready packed, the Palace at Vienna is ready designated, the ships are at the mole—the mind of Europe is made up to the annexation of Naples as a *fait accompli*. When that is done, nothing remains but a slice of Italy interposed between the two parts of the great Italian Kingdom. That slice, it is true, contains the great old historic Metropolis, which may again be the mother city of Italy, if Italy is ever to be again a nation. Empire and religion and art are all buried there, ready, as Italians believe, to arise at the first blast of freedom. Of course, Italy without Rome would be absurd. But Rome has a French garrison—it is held by a potentate who declares loudly that he likes not the cause in which he holds it, and that he is ready to give it up upon small excuse. Surely it would be better to wait till we can satisfy him as to the excuse? Venice, again, is very Italian. Italy without Venice would be like one of her own buried statues dug up mutilated. But Venice has 500,000 Austrians behind her walls, as surely as Rome has 600.000 Frenchmen, who must all be conquered before France can in honor surrender the post she holds to force. Common sense would counsel that even the most adventurous bravery should be content to leave that very tottering Pope-dom to fall in the midst of its unwilling supporters, and to make the Italian nation so strong that the course of events must make it complete.

But what means this covert threat which France at this moment puts forth through M. GRANDGUILLOT? Are we to understand that upon the occurrence of some undefined and hitherto unforbidden circumstance, such as the landing of an army of roving liberators in Naples, the Austrian flood will again be let loose, that the Quadrilateral will open its many gates, and pour forth its armies; that the rivers of the plain will be again crossed, Lombardy swallowed up, Piedmont driven to bay and destroyed at another Novara? Are we to consider it certain that in such a case the Duchies, the Romagna, and Tuscany will be again reduced, and all Italy restored to a level, beaten plain, with the fiats of Austrian sabres? Is it possible that there can be such a contingency in French eyes as that "Austria will again reign from Messina to Turin?" It is very difficult to reconcile such a possibility with those State papers which have declared so positively that all Austrian interference with Italian affairs is become for ever impossible. It would be a strange end to the campaign of 1859, and a singular consequence of Solferino, if Italy were indeed to become again Austrian from Messina to Turin. But it is impossible to look far into futurity when Emperors have the Fates in their pay, and we should recommend Italy not to be too rash in risking all she has, and not to lean too trustfully either on the friendship of NAPOLEON III. or on the forbearance of FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Austria and Prussia.

PROTOCOL OF THE TOPLITZ INTERVIEW.

The *Nord* prints a letter describing in detail the engagements entered into by the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria during their interview at Toplitz. The letter says:

"Nothing was signed, but word-of-honor engagements were taken. The Emperor of Austria declared to the Prince Regent that he trusted to his word, but he wished that the engagements should be embodied in a protocol, which could afterwards become the subject of a convention. The protocol was not drawn up at once, but is now the subject of a correspondence between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna.

The engagements are as follow:

1. The Prince Regent and the Emperor of Austria engage themselves, with respect to the Eastern question, to adhere with firmness to the treaty of Paris; to prevent especially all that could in any way injure the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and to enter into an understanding on this subject with the Cabinet of London.

2. With regard to the internal question of Germany, Austria has made considerable concessions, especially in connection with the military question. She is engaged, besides, to make no opposition to liberal reforms personified by the Prussian policy in the internal questions of Germany.

With respect to the affairs of Italy, the Prince Regent has recognized that the possession of Venetia is of real importance to the Austrian Empire; but he has declined all engagements on this head, so long as the Italian movement is restricted to Italians. If, on the contrary, *a foreign power takes part in it, the Prince Regent is engaged to lend to Austria the assistance of the Prussian forces.*

4. His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, is engaged to employ all his good offices, and his personal influence with the Emperor ALEXANDER, for the purpose of inducing a reconciliation and good understanding between Russia and Austria.

The Syrian Outbreak.

STATEMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., in answer to a question propounded by Mr. MONSELL, Lord PALMERSTON said: My honorable friend, the member for Bath, has asked whether any instructions had been given for the purpose of endeavoring to rescue from the harems those unhappy women who were carried off in great numbers from Damascus. Lord DUFFERIN has instructions, when he visits Syria, to take steps with this end in view, and communications will also be made to the Ambassadors at Constantinople to induce them to cooperate with Lord DUFFERIN in endeavoring to accomplish this object. The two chiefs, KURSCHID PASHA and OSMAN BEY, have, it is true, been sent to Constantinople for the purpose of being tried. Whether one of them, being a military officer, was received with the military honors attaching to his rank I do not know, and cannot consequently inform the House; but it is also true that they have been sent back to Syria, to be there tried for their crimes. Evidence will, of course, be more easily obtained on the spot, and I hope and trust that when they are arraigned they may receive the reward due to their atrocities. [Cheers.] My honorable friend the member for Limerick has entered into the general question of the state of Syria. He seems to imagine that these recent events were the result of the tyranny of the Turks. So far from that being the case, they have in a great degree resulted from the absence of direct authority on the part of the Turkish Empire. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MONSELL explained that he had referred, not to the tyranny of the Turks, but to their policy of fomenting civil war among the tribes by setting the Druses and Maronites one against the other.

Lord PALMERSTON—My honorable friend, at all events, held the English Government responsible for these events. I beg, in the most direct and positive manner, to repudiate, on our part, any share of the responsibility. It is not for me, sitting here, to say on whom that responsibility rests; it is not with us—that is all I will say. [Hear, hear.] There are very strange reports as to the party that was the aggressor. [Hear, hear.] In fact, there is little doubt that the Maronites commenced the disturbances, though to what extent they are responsible for the lamentable outbreak I am unable to say. There is a report that the first acts of violence are to be attributed to them; but it is impossible to attach importance to rumors of so vague a character. This subject has elicited the remarks of the gallant Admiral, the member for Southwark. My honorable and gallant friend distinguished himself, he will allow me to say, in the Syrian war, not only as a naval but as a military commander, and also as negotiator, and performed great services in each of the three capacities. First of all, he gallantly conducted the attack on Acre; he then defeated the forces of IBRAHIM PASHA on land, and finally he went to Alexandria, and extorted a very good treaty from MEHEMET ALI. An arrangement was, however, made after the period to which he refers, by which the government of that district, instead of being carried on by the direct authority of the Sultan, was to be placed in the hands of two native chiefs—a Maronite chieftain to govern the Maronites, and a Druse chieftain to control the Druses—both being to a certain extent subservient to the representative of the Turkish Government. *Primâ facie* one would imagine this to be a good arrangement, and that these tribes would be better governed under their own chieftains than by the direct authority of a Turkish officer. Of late I have not had official knowledge of the facts, but as long as I remained at the Foreign-office and the papers passed under my observation, it was the constant endeavor of the Government at Constantinople to overthrow this system of administration, and to place Syria on the same footing as all the other provinces under the control of the Porte. Therefore, so far from the arrangement being favorable to Turkish tyranny, it was one, on the contrary, which was specially directed to the withdrawal of the two tribes from the direct dominion of the Porte. And that it has to a great extent been successful is evident, because, though you cannot expect that in an uncivilized country, where races have been from time immemorial at war with each other, conflicts will not be liable to arise, there has been nothing at all to be compared since 1841 with the atrocious outrages which have now taken place. I am not at present prepared to lay the instructions to Lord DUFFERIN on the table of the House; it is not usual to do so when instructions are in course of execution. But I may state that one of the duties which Lord DUFFERIN has been intrusted is to inquire, in conjunction with his colleagues, into the state of the country, and to suggest the system of government that would be most conducive to the good and welfare of the people, and most likely to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate collision which has taken place. (Hear, hear.)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S persistent refusal of the title of D. D., has renewed the discussion regarding the propriety of its being conferred at all. The *Independent* has a word to say on the subject. It remarks:

"It seems to us that the true solution of the whole matter of honorary degrees is very simple. Mr. BEECHER came near it when he said that 'the use of such a title ends with the public expression of a wish to confer it.' We say, rather, that the use of such a title lies in the simple record on the College catalogue of the fact that it has been conferred. The title belongs to the sphere of the College and the University. No one thinks of saying Dr. CHOATE because Mr. CHOATE had received the degree of LL. D. Why then should we say *Doctor* ADAMS because his pastor has received the degree of D. D.? Both are complimentary degrees conferred by the College in token of certain attainments in law or divinity. As such they are appropriate and honorable. Let them continue to be conferred judiciously, at the discretion of the Colleges. Let them be appended as marks of Academic and University honor to the names of the recipients in the college catalogue. But let them not be used as marks of distinction in private life, or in circles of ecclesiastical fellowship. Thus the use and value of the degree will be retained, and its abuses obviated."

CONVENTION OF COLPORTEURS.

A meeting of colporteurs, laboring in connection with the Rochester Agency of the American Tract Society in Western New-York and Canada West, was recently in session at Batavia. Seventeen colporteurs, of seven different communions, and from four different nationalities, were in attendance. One had been fourteen years in the service, another eight, and another six. The first had held personal interviews on the subject of religion with more than fifty thousand persons; the second had made more than 19,000 family visits, and had found opportunity for religious conversation or prayer in 13,000 of these calls, besides having sold $4,000 worth of the publications of the Tract Society. Addresses were given on the occasion by Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, of the Tract Society, and Rev. GLEN WOOD, District Secretary for Rochester, were present at the gathering, and made addresses.

CONDITION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

The *Baptist Almanac* for the year 1861 has just made its appearance. It contains much interesting information regarding the present condition of the denomination. From the table of "Grand Total of Regular Baptists in North America," we learn that the number of Associations in the United States is 576; number of churches, 12,371; ordained ministers, 7,837; licentiates, 1,115; baptized in 1859, 72,086; total, 1,020,442. The number of Baptists in Nova Scotia is 13,057; in New-Brunswick, 7,763; in Canada, 13,715; West India Islands, (estimated,) 36,350—making a grand total in North America of *one million and ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven* regular Baptists. Of other denominations which practice immersion, the *Almanac* sets down the Anti-Mission or Primitive Will Baptists, 50,701; Six-Principle Baptists, 3,000; Seventh-Day Baptists, 6,577; Church of God, or Winebrenarians, 13,800; Disciples, or Campbelites, 350,000; Tunkers, 8,200; Mennonites, 36,280. If these are added to the above, it will make 1,618,815 who give in their adhesion to the true doctrines of baptism.

ONE HUNDRED SANCTUARIES.

The American Congregational Union is about to inaugurate a movement to raise $30,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of one hundred Congregational Churches in the North-west. The Secretary of the Union calls on all Christians to aid in this work.

THE STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION

Many interesting questions were discussed at the recent State Sabbath School Convention at Schenectady. The benefits to be derived from the holding of Sunday School Teachers' Conventions and County Conventions, and what is required to make them more efficient, were considered; also what the Churches should do to secure to the destitute portions of the State the benefits of Sunday Schools; what is the best method of qualifying teachers for their work, and when destitution exists how they can best be procured from the unemployed talent of the churches; also what are the responsibilities of Christian parents as regards their children, in view of the duties of Sabbath School instruction. From the report of the Secretary of the Association it appeared that 4,297 conversions had occurred among Sabbath School children during the year just closed. From some counties no statistics had been received.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

Gov. DORR, United States Consul at Kanagawa, writes under date of June 15:

"Our missionaries are most comfortably located at Kanagawa. I must acknowledge to possessing a little prejudice against missionaries generally, yet a more respectable set of gentlemen and ladies are not to be found in any mission in the world. Dr. D. HEPBURN and his charming wife do much good by example, which serves more than force with the Japanese. The Doctor is a close student, and is mastering the language, (which is very difficult,) and will in time produce a translation of the New Testament in Japanese. I am told that he is working on a dictionary of Japanese and English. If so, that alone will entitle him to the gratitude of both Japanese and Europeans. Rev. Mr. BROWN (he has a most agreeable family) is the pastor. He preaches a capital sermon, is practically a good man, free from the cant and hypocrisy which is so often found in missionaries. The Government has recently withdrawn his servants, including his teacher. This the Americans consider an infringement of the treaty. Gen. DORR, our Consul, is in correspondence with the officials, protesting against this exercise of tyranny, directly provided against by treaty. As yet they have not been restored. There will be great difficulty in converting the Japanese to Christianity, as the Government will oppose it. There is yet another divine here, of whom I know nothing, but am told he is not wanting in that liberality so much admired in Mr. BROWN."

CONDITION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Mission to the Sandwich Islands, at its last annual meeting, had under discussion the question, whether the time had not arrived for the native Christians to assume the entire support of the missionaries, and for the people to look to the native churches to produce and train their own ministers. No decision was reached, but it was evidently the prevailing feeling that the time was not far distant when this result would be reached. The American missionaries now at the Islands would of course remain at their posts, but no more reinforcements would be required.

REPORTING PRAYER MEETINGS.

The *Chronicle* questions the propriety of reporting the daily prayer meetings. Using them for sensation articles in the newspapers, it thinks, undermines their power, by withdrawing attention from the scenes of eternity to those of time; for who, it asks, can be dead to the world in making a speech which he knows will be read the next day by a hundred thousand persons. It relates the following instances in illustration of the positions which it takes:

"On returning from the Fulton-street prayer meeting, we met one who had that day been induced under false pretences to lend money to a young man who had made himself conspicuous in that meeting. Another borrower of money without paying was great at exhorting and praying in these meetings. The first of these persons was a stranger in the City, and took advantage of Fulton-street to obtain credit and notoriety. The other was one of those cases in which religion and conscience never go hand in hand. The notoriety which the Press gives to everything done in these prayer meetings makes them the chosen resort of characters like these. They go there to dress up and embellish incidents which a less romantic fancy could make nothing of, in order to supply sensation matter for the newspapers. It may be said of their stories, as was said of those of a certain evangelist some years ago, that, "like SCOTT's novels, they are founded in truth." This making a case for reporters is the most destructive thing that could happen to a prayer meeting. It would have killed that of the Apostles on the day of Pentecost. However honest a man may be at heart, the temptation of general publicity is too much for his imagination, and he tells things as true which a sober-minded man, conversant with the case, could not fall to pronounce false."

Religious Services To-morrow.

A large number of Churches, which have been closed during the summer, will be reopened to-morrow. Among them are the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor; the Presbyterian Church in Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, where Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of Baltimore, will preach; St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Pastor; Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth-street; the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street; the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; Christ Church, Murray-hill; Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street; Christian Chapel, Seventeenth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, and the Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES ELLS, Pastor.

A meeting of the American Baptist Mission Society will be held in the evening at the Laight-street Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, Md., will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets, at 10½ A. M.

Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will preach in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-street, Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. HENRY D. NORTHRUP, the Pastor elect of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will commence his labors in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103	50 Mich. Central R.	69½
1,000 Ohio S. 6's, '86	113¾	100 do	69¾
18,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	100 do	b60 70¾
13,000 do	90¾	425 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	20¾
10,000 Vir. State 6s	90¾	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	s30 44
6,000 do	90¾	200 do	44
9,000 do	90¾	50 do	44¾
3,000 Miss. State 6's	81¾	50 do	s10 44
11,000 do	81¾	100 do	s60 43¾
5,000 Cal. State 7's	93	100 C. B. & Quin. R.	b60 88½
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	102¼	100 do	87¾
8,000 do	102¾	25 do	87¾
4,000 Hud. R. R. Con. B.	90	350 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	86¾
14,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	61	50 do	b30 86¾
3,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. bs	48	100 do	86½
500 Cl. & Tol. div. bs.	75	50 do	b15 86¾
24 National Bank	108	50 do	b15 86¼
25 Bank of N. Y.	270	200 do	b60 87¼
10 Bank of Commerce	160¾	250 do	b60 87¼
40 do	100¾	100 do	s60 86¾
7 Hanover Bank	94	250 do	86¼
5 Artisans' Bank	99	50 do	s30 86¾
12 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	93	200 do	s30 86
5 do	92½	50 do	s10 86¼
47 Mil. & Miss. R.	12	15 Clev., Col. & Cin R.	84¾
100 do	11¾	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	78
100 do	b60 12	125 do	77¾
40 Pacific M. St. Co.	78¾	200 do	b10 77¾
25 do	b30 79	100 do	s60 77¾
75 do	78	150 do	s30 77¾
50 do	s30 78	1150 do	b30 78
105 N. Y. Central R.	84¼	200 do	b60 78¾
200 do	b30 84¾	500 do	77¾
100 do	b10 84½	500 do	b60 77¾
100 do	b15 84¾	450 Cleve. & Toledo R.	46¼
50 do	b30 84¾	50 do	b60 46
400 do	s60 84	600 do	b60 45¾
225 do	84½	500 do	b30 78
300 Erie Railroad	s10 27½	600 do	45
350 do	b30 27¾	550 do	45
200 do	b30 27¾	50 do	b15 45¼
350 do	b10 27¾	450 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 79¾
225 do	27¾	150 do	s10 79¾
120 Hud. Riv. Railroad	57	650 do	79¾
650 Harlem Railroad	17¾	200 do	b30 79¾
100 do	17¾	400 do	b30 79¾
100 Reading Railroad	45¾	100 do	s30 79¾
50 do	s60 45	25 do	79
400 do	45¾	100 La Crosse & M. R.	1¾
200 do	s30 45¾	20 do	1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Louisiana S. 6's	98	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 86¼
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	86¾	30 do	85¾
10,000 La C. & Mil. L. g. b.	23	100 do	b10 85¾
5,000 M. So. 2d M. Bs.	s60 58	550 do	85¼
2,000 do	58	100 do	s60 85
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	60¾	825 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20
34 Marine Bank	82	200 Galena & Chi. R.	b30 77½
100 Brk. City L. Co.	8¾	200 do	77¾
10 P. M. Steamship Co.	78	100 do	b10 77¼
750 New-Y. C. R.	s3¾	350 do	77¾
300 Erie Railroad	27	100 do	b30 77¾
200 Harlem R.	b60 17¾	200 do	b30 77¾
200 do	17¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	44¾
500 Reading Railroad	44¾	200 do	44¾
100 do	b10 45	300 do	44¾
200 do	44¾	600 do	s60 44
100 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 68¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	s30 78¾
100 do	69	300 do	b60 79¾
50 do	s60 68¾	400 do	79¾
5 M. S. & N. Ind. G.S.	44	100 do	b30 79¼
100 do	43½	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	12
300 do	b30 44		

FRIDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The Stock Market opened this morning, under the influence of the *Africa's* advices from England to Aug. 18, quite firm, but as the dealings progressed through the Western shares at the early Board, the sellers preponderated, and lower prices than the earliest sales were established before the adjournment. On the Street, the offers to sell were at a further general reduction of ¼ ℔ cent., and the same disposition continued through the Second Board in the afternoon. The ultimate decline was ½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the three most active of the Western Stocks—Galena, Toledo and Rock Island. The remainder of the Western list varied from ½ to ¾ ℔ cent. The closing quotations, at 4 o'clock were about as follows, the market feverish and unsettled, but reported generally heavy:

	Thursday.	Friday.		Thursday.	Friday
Central	84	83½	Galena	77¾	76½
Erie	27¾	27	Mich. Central	69¾	68½
Hudson	56¾	56½	Mich. South'n	20	19¾
Harlem	17¾	17½	Mich. Guar'd	43¾	43
Reading	45	45	Toledo	45¾	44
Panama	124½	124	Rock Island	80	78½
Illinois Cen.	86	85¾			

The amount of business in the Western Stocks was rather above the average, and the activity in the dealings was quite marked throughout the day. The speculators against the recent large advance had the advantage for the time being, though the heaviest sellers themselves on contract. The movement of the market is unaccompanied by anything like panic feeling, though the disappointment on the turn of prices after the early start this morning was undoubtedly general among the *Bull* speculators.

In the less speculative securities, the course of prices was firmer on most of the State Stocks and also on United States 5 ℔ cents, with a large business, supposed to be on orders for Western banking basis. In Railway Bonds there was a good demand for Erie Seconds and Illinois Central Construction mortgage, while the Second Mortgage of Michigan Southern was pressed at a decline of 3@4 ℔ cent. from the previous sales.

The course of the Money Market, for some days past, while nearly establishing 7 ℔ cent. as the standard for even temporary loans, has promptly turned the export demand for Specie and produced a dullness, amounting practically to a decline of 8½ ℔ cent. in Foreign Exchange. Some first-class Southern Bank and other bankers' bills were offered on London to-day at 109¾, while the demand upon the regular drawers is unusually moderate. The consequence is that the engagements of Gold and Silver for all three of the steamers sailing to-morrow are reported this afternoon at only $600,000, against $1,730,000 last Saturday. The inquiry for Money from the Stock Brokers to-day was to a fair amount; lenders being able to charge 7 ℔ cent. when applied to, and getting 6@6½ ℔ cent. on balances tendered later in the day.

The accounts from Europe by the *Africa* this morning report continued bad har

3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather unfavorable. Wheat active at the extreme rates of yesterday. Flour active and 1s. higher. Corn firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for account.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Bourse closed flat. Rentes 67f. 95c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 2 bbls. Ashes, 13,773 bbls. Flour, 223 bbls. Corn Meal, 34,829 bushels Wheat, 23,315 bushels Corn, 348 bushels Rye, 120 pkgs. Provisions, and 832 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Small sales have been made to-day at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been purchased moderately, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 400 bags Rio, at 14¼c.@14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 14½c.@14¾c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo, at 12½c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good demand, chiefly at 21½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported at 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12⅜	12⅜	13	13¼

FISH—Have been lightly dealt in, generally, within our former range of prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour. The news by the *Africa*, published in a postscript to the regular morning edition of this day's TIMES, was regarded as being highly encouraging, not more on account of the actual rise in prices at Liverpool, than because of the anticipation of a further material improvement. The weather had been very unfavorable, and the prevalent opinion in England was, that it would be absolutely necessary to import large quantities of Breadstuffs. These advices have had the effect here of increasing the confidence of holders, who are asking much higher prices, and inducing buyers to purchase with more freedom, partly on speculation. The arrivals have been quite moderate, and with the reduced supplies in the hands of receivers, have tended to strengthen the claims of sellers. The reported sales, since our last, add up 26,300 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85, chiefly at $5 70; superfine Western at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 65@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 90@$6 10, chiefly at $6 00@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 55
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 65	@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 90	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 15	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been more sought after, partly by shippers, at decidedly better prices. Sales have been made of 6,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian is in good request, including superfine, at $5 45@$5 55, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 65@$7 50 ₩ bbl. 900 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, $3 50 for Western and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very active demand to-day. The available supply has been limited, the recent canal breaks having cut off a very considerable portion of the expected receipts, and an extensive business has been transacted for future delivery. The demand has been mainly from shippers, and, in part, from speculators. Prices have advanced, and the tendency is toward a further rise. We have heard of sales of 142,000 bushels, including white Western, very ordinary to very choice, at $1 40@$1 60; soft and inferior do. at $1 35@$1 38; badly damaged White do. (100 bbls.) at $1; Amber Western, part at $1 38@$1 40; very inferior to prime red Western, part to arrive, at $1 32@$1 37; Milwaukee Club, part to arrive, at $1 30@$1 33; Chicago Spring, here and to arrive, at $1 23@$1 25; with choice white Kentucky, at $1 60, ₩ bushel. Corn is quite scarce, and holders of desirable lots are storing their supplies, as they anticipate a further material improvement. The demand is animated, partly for export, but buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices, though willing to make some advances on the current rates of yesterday. We have heard of sales of 64,000 bush., part to arrive, at 66c.@68c., chiefly at 67c.@67½c. for mixed Western, about 68½c. for choice do. do., in store; 72c. for Yellow Western; and (nominally) 72c.@73c. for White do. ₩ bush. Rye is in light supply and is wanted at 78c.@80c. ₩ bush.; sales, 1,600 bushels. Barley is scarce and quiet. Oats are actively sought after, including Canadian at 40½c.@41½c.; Western at 40c.@41c.; State at 41c.@42c. ₩ bushel.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain at Chicago for the present week were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,202	15,395
Wheat, bushels	822,705	743,307
Corn, bushels	464,953	297,626
Oats, bushels	40,728	13,000
Rye, bushels	17,903	1,428
Barley, bushels	1,711	416

The Chicago receipts and shipments since the 1st of January were:

	RECEIPTS. 1860.	RECEIPTS. 1859.	SHIPMENTS. 1860.	SHIPMENTS. 1859.
Flour, bbls	278,255	279,242	303,91[illegible]	246,630
Wheat, bush	4,952,189	2,311,923	4,059,[illegible]	744,798
Corn, bush	12,869,938	3,654,932	11,112,[illegible]	550,114
Oats, bush	864,180	548,123	693,2[illegible]8	383,624
Rye, bush	130,606	64,802	26,516	17,646
Barley, bush	220,101	135,244	51,516	54,407

HEMP—Has been in slack request at former rates. Estimated stock, 320 bales American and 36,250 bales foreign, including 35,000 bales Manila; same date last year, 1,677 bales American, with 210 tons (12,588 bales) foreign.

HIDES—The market this week has been active, and all Hides which have been offered by importers have been readily taken by the trade at full prices. The receipts are moderate. There have been about 8,000 dry Rio Grandes sent out to be tanned on importers' account. The market closes firmly, with an upward tendency. The principal sales have been: 1,600 Montevideo on private terms; 9,300 Matamoros, 19½c., 6 months; 2,700 San Juan on private terms; 5,500 Central American, 20c., 6 months; 2,300 wet salted California, 10¾c., 6 months; 1,000 Bogota, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 months.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at former figures. The stock is ample and well assorted.

Metals—Have been in moderate demand at essentially unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inquired for, including common at $1.36@$1.40 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to a moderate extent at 39½c.@40½c. ₩ gal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 1650 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 68¾@$19 75; New Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½; Old Mess at $19 50; and Old Prime at $13 25 ₩ bbl. No important movements in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 450 tcs., and bbls., in lots, at 12¾@13¾ cts. ₩ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. There were 425 bbls. sold in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in good request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 13c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is also in good demand at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½@100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., have prepared the following statement of the stock of Rice in New York, September 1:

	1859.	1860.
Carolina—tcs	5043.	3280.

SUGARS.—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 650 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., and English Island on p. t., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars were in request. Stewart's varieties are now quoted thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¼c.; best quality Crushed, 10c.; circle A, Crushed, 9⅝c.; Granulated, 9⅞c.; Ground, 9⅝c.; extra quality Ground Loaf, 9⅞c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales have been reported since our last of 321 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@18c.; 50 bales Cuba on private terms; and 173 bales Havana at 25c.@45c. ₩ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock Aug. 1, 1860—bales	2,555	1,022	391	419
Received since—bales	1,944	400	—	225
	4,499	1,422	391	644
Sales to Aug. 31, 1860—bales	3,357	306	391	191
Stock Sept. 1, 1860—bales	1,142	1,116	—	453

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls., part last evening, at 23c.@23½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "In consequence of the large purchases made by the manufacturers in the interior, at clip time, the demand for domestic fleece during the month of August was only moderate. The stock is by no means large. Holders are ready to meet buyers, but are not over anxious to sell. They express great confidence in the stability of the market. Pulled wools have met with a good demand at improved prices, and very little of old pulled is now on sale. Texas wools find a ready disposal at somewhat better prices and a good demand continues, but the receipts are too light to satisfy it. The bulk of the wool has, no doubt, come forward. California wools have begun to arrive, and will sell readily if the prices are not too high, as there is a good inquiry for them, and it is said that the wool, generally, looks a little better. Fine foreign wools, Cape and Mestizo, have been less active than during the month previous, and prices have remained about the same. Comparing these wools with others of fine quality, they will be found to be cheaper, and, therefore, should command the attention of the manufacturers. The sales of Cape have been considerably larger than those of Mestizo, and the stock of both has become smaller than it was in July, but a good assortment is left. Medium qualities of foreign wool have continued in good demand, and nearly all the new arrivals of the same have readily found buyers. The stock of it is rather light. Low foreign wools for carpet yarns, especially for worsted, have met with a quick sale at full rates, and even an advance. A great portion of the imports were sold to arrive. Common Buenos Ayres wool is looked after. Several lots sold at 8c.@9½c., and more could have been disposed of if the prices asked were not so much above the buyers' views. East India wool has also been much inquired for, and some 400 bales sold during the month. With a little concession, nearly the whole stock might have been sold. The London auction sales of Australian and Cape wools went off with a brisk competition at former prices; and some kin is sold even at higher rates, when mixed and very heavy unwashed lots declined ½d. to 1d. ₩ lb. The regular good unwashed lots, however, brought the original valuation. On the Continent the wool markets are said to be rather quiet. This is usually the case after the large fairs of the new clip, where the manufacturers provide themselves. The prices are reported as unchanged, and no decline is expected."

FREIGHTS—Produce was freely offered to-day, and sales advanced. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 5,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d., chiefly at 3s. 6d., ₩ bbl.; 65,000 bush. Wheat, part available immediately and part during next week, at 12d.@13d. ₩ bush. For London there were reported as having been taken 2,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. A vessel to Cork, for orders, with Flour and Wheat, and another vessel with Wheat, on terms not ascertained.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 31, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been fair at steady rates, generally.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	—	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10½	@	11½
Tongues, each	75	@	87
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	15
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at the annexed quotations:

Fowls, ₩ pair	75	@1	50
Fowls, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	75
Geese, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Pigeons, ₩ dozen	2 25	@3	00
Pigeons, flight, ₩ dozen	1 50	@2	50
Snipe, English, ₩ dozen	3 50	@4	50
Woodcock, ₩ pair	87	@1	25

FISH.

Supplies are fair, and dealers report a comparatively satisfactory business, without any noticeable changes in prices.

Blackfish, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Bluefish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Green Turtle, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Salmon, ₩ lb	44	@	50
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Trout, Brook, ₩ lb	37	@	44
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	50
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	31
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	13	@	—
Herring, pickled, ₩ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES

Find ready buyers at uniform rates for the principal varieties, of which ample stocks are available.

Beans, Lima, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Beans, string, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Beets, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Cabbage, ₩ head	4	@	9
Carrots, ₩ bunch	—	@	4
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Egg Plants, each	5	@	8
Green Corn, ₩ dozen	8	@	12
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@	—
Lettuce, ₩ head	2	@	3
Onions, ₩ bunch	4	@	6
Onions, Bermuda, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Parsley, ₩ bunch	2	@	3
Peas, green, ₩ half peck	37	@	44
Potatoes, Jersey and Long Island	2 25	@3	50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	25
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, sweet, ₩ half peck	20	@	30
Squashes, ₩ dozen	25	@	62½
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	3	@	6
Turnips, ₩ bunch	5	@	6

FRUIT.

Dealers report an active trade, with a generally firm market, this week.

Apples, new, ₩ peck	50	@	87
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	@2	50
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	5
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Grapes, ₩ lb	75	@1	00
Lemons, ₩ dozen	18	@	37
Nectarines, ₩ dozen	31	@	50
Nutmeg Melons, each	4	@	16
Oranges, ₩ dozen	18	@	50
Peaches, ₩ basket	1 25	@3	75
Peaches, ₩ quart	10	@	37
Pears, ₩ quart	12	@	37
Pears, cooking, ₩ half peck	12	@	25
Pineapples, each	8	@	25
Plums, ₩ quart	6	@	25
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	12	@	75
Whortleberries, ₩ quart	15	@	18

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese of desirable quality are less plenty, and are inquired for, at buoyant prices. Eggs are essentially unchanged.

Butter, State, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Butter, Orange County	23	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Cheese, ₩ lb	10½	@	12
Cheese, Pineapple, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, eight for	13	@	—
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

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Also, in its
DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,
Embracing very interesting letters from the East, from Indiana and from Baltimore, on the Conventions and Secession Plans.
And in the
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And the usual full departments of Methodist
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MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ISABELLA QUINN, who formerly lived with Mr. Charles Goodyear, in New-Haven, Conn.; supposed to be now living in New-York. If she calls upon Mr. LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., N. Y. Conducted on the European plan; having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges. The RESTAURANT is open to the public, as well as the guests. Entrance through the Hotel office, where meals and every luxury of the market can be had at all hours, well and promptly served at low prices. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.
JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLD SPECTACLES LOST—SUPPOSED IN the steamer *Thomas Powell*, on her trip to the City on Wednesday last, 29th inst.; a pair of heavy gold spectacles, slides, having the owner's name engraved upon the sides; they were in a claret-colored case, with Pike, optician's mark; as they are highly prized, being the gift of a friend, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving them with the owner, at No. 219 5th-av., near 27th-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property. Apply at 104 John-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTÉE DESIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager parle bien Anglais; est Protestante: elle est bonne couturiere en robes, &c., &c., et soit bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle pout fournir les meilleurs recommendations et de la place dans la qu'elle est onze mois. Elle quittera sa famille que pour, une pour Californie. Elle est hors de la ville mois. Addresser par lettres, jusqu 'a Septembre, No. 126 East 16th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN THE VICINITY OF SEVERAL CLOSED CHURCHES AND OF THE 5TH-AV. AND OTHER HOTELS.—The Presbyterian Church, (formerly in Stanton-st.,) will worship during the erection of their up-town edifice, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The usual public religious services will recommence on next SABBATH, Sept. 2. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. CLARK. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*The expansive power of Gospel Truth*; and in the EVENING—*The development of Providential designs in human inventions and discoveries.*

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., having been closed for repairs, painting, &c., will be opened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 2. Preaching by Rev. Mr. HARTLEY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Citizens, and especially strangers, are cordially invited. The Tuesday Evening Lecture will be continued through the season, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching during the month of September, by Rev. J. S. SCOTT, of Illinois, commencing TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION SQUARE.—The usual services will be resumed in this church next SUNDAY, Sept. 2. The pulpit will be supplied, until the return of Dr. CHEEVER, by Rev. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN WHITE, who will preach every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

LAWRENCE-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, the Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor. Divine service TO-MORROW, Sept. 2, in the above-named Church, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. P. S.—Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, to which all are cordially invited.

TENT PREACHING.—REV. MATTHEW HALE Smith will preach in the Large Tent at the junction of Broadway, 8th-av. and 58th-st, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. German preaching at 4½ and Prayer Meeting at 7. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Wednesday evening, Temperance Meeting. Thursday evening, Prayer Meeting. Friday evening, German Prayer Meeting.

THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, 1860. The pastor, Rev. W. S. MIKELS, is expected to preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, with the voice, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, California, will preach in the morning and evening.

PROFESSOR MATTISON, WILL PREACH at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Text, *which things the angels desire to look into* Sabbath school re-opens at 2 P. M., and preaching by Rev. RICHARD HAYTER, at 7½ P. M.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINER'S SOCIETY, whose object is to promote the Gospel among Seamen, will meet with the Laight-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1860. Addresses and relations of experiences may be expected from a number of converted seamen.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—REV. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WM. D. SNODGRASS, D.D., of Goshen, N. Y., will preach in this Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., having been painted, cleaned, and put in thorough repair, will reopen for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, on State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Subject in the Evening—*Pride of Family.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. R. L. JANES, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. ADAM MILLER. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-ave., corner of 28th-st., will be open for Divine service, TO-MORROW, (Sept. 2,) at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The Sunday-school will be resumed; meeting at 9 A. M. Children catechised by the Rector at 3½ P. M.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, minister. Chapel, Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible-class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, J. E. SEARLES. Evening sermon to young people. All are invited to attend. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., will be reopened for EVENING as well as MORNING services TO-MORROW. Subject for the Evening—*Destruction of Soul and Body in Hell*, (Matt. x. 28,) by Rev. MOSES BALLOU.

REV. WM. D. SNODGRASS, D. D., OF Goshen, N. Y., will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., (late Dr. Alexander's,) will be reopened TO-MORROW, Sept. 2. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK, of Charleston, S. C.

NORFOLK-STREET NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, will preach TO-MORMOW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, ROOM NO. 24 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Elder EDWIN BURNHAM, of Newburyport, Mass., is expected to preach, SABBATH, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are affectionately invited to attend, and all seats are free.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL—Corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. T. L. Wiley, Rector. This Church will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY next, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

PREACHING ON THE GREAT CRISIS.—Bishop SNOW having returned home, will discourse on the above theme TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Strangers in the City are especially invited.

THE PEOPLES' MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 2d, at 3 P. M., *The issues and the candidates of the Presidential Campaign.* At 7½ P. M., *Negro Suffrage.* Platform of both meetings free to all.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 1. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Believer's Baptism will be administered after the A. M. sermon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—Rev. JAMES EELLS, Pastor.—Divine service will be resumed in this church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place,) TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., IMMEDIATELY west of 6th-av. Preaching will be again resumed by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER, after returning from the West, on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MR. L. JUDD PARDEE will lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday Sept. 2) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN church, Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D. Pastor, will not be opened for Divine Service till the second Sabbath in September.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., between 7th and 8th-avs., will be re-opened Sunday, Sept. 2. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor.

REV. T. S. CUYLER WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Park Presbyterian Church, Carlton-av., corner of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Dr. ADAMS, will be opened for Divine Service, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon.

REV. MR. JATLOCK WILL PREACH BEfore the St. Peter's Young Men's Association, at St. Peter's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 8 P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Sept. 2. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—SERVICES IN THE SECOND PRESbyterian Church and Lecture Room, (Rev. N. WEST) Brooklyn, will be resumed on the Second SABBATH of Sept., (9th) at the usual hours.

BERGEN HILL REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Worshipping in the hall, corner of Court and Sacket sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM HAS RETURNED and will preach at the hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY morning and evening next, at the usual hours.

REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL preach in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE—(Rev. Dr. TYNG'S)—Will be opened for worship SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NOSTRAUP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and regularly at the same hours every SABBATH hereafter. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., on Sunday Evening. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. The subject will be, God's Three Harvests and his Harvesters. Communion services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

REV. N. M. GAYLORD, OF BOSTON, MASS., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—IN SEVENTH-av., near corner 14th-st.—Rev. G. S. HARE, Pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, the 2d inst., in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-square, will reopen, for divine worship, TO-MORROW. Rev. T. F. WHITE will supply the pulpit during the remainder of Dr. CHEEVER's absence in Europe, and will preach, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. FULLER, OF BALTIMORE, Md., will preach in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) Sept. 2. Service at 10½ A. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—NINTH-st., corner of Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—5th-av., will be reopened TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—IF THE MAN WHO APPLIED yesterday, for the situation of coachman, at No. 1 Park Place, will call again, he may hear of something to his advantage.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GERMAN GIRL; MUST be a good cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference required. Call at No. 16 West 39th-st.

A GROOM, &c.—A MAN WANTED THAT UNderstands how to care horses, harness, carriage, &c., and make himself useful about a private stable; steady work; wages $16 and found. Address Wallace, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, with real name and references; none toher will receive attention.

A NURSE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A WOMAN TO act as nurse in a small family, to have charge of two children; a woman of Christian principles preferred. To such a one, a good situation now offers. Address W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family. A competent person can secure a permanent situation. Address Box No. 438 Lower Post-office.

A TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A MAN well acquainted with American hardware and the trade, and who is competent to travel and solicit orders of a wholesale house. Such a one, with good references, may address Box 3,288 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WOMAN, AS WAITer; she must be able to give City references, and thoroughly understand the work of a private family. Apply at No. 32 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY AND INDUSTRIous man, who thoroughly understands packing all sizes of looking-glasses; none but those used to that part of the business need apply. Inquire at No. 81 Chatham-st.

ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, with a daily circulation of 60,000 copies, is the surest means of obtaining female servants and operatives of all kinds.

CAKE AND BREAD BAKERS.—WANTED, A single man, to go to Princeton, New-Jersey; one who can work at pastry and cakes and bread; light work and a steady situation. Apply at 206 Greenwich-st., in store

AN EMPLOYER—WANTING MALE HELP OF any kind, should advertise in the NEW-YORK SUN, the people's paper, having a daily circulation of more than 60,000 copies.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house. Those having a good knowledge of merchants visiting the City, may address, with references, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—WHO WRITES NEATLY, IN an office—one living with his parents in Brooklyn, preferred. Address E. C., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

PLATE-WORKERS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stove-plate workers. NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, Philadelphia.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts, and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A private family, a good-sized second-story front room, with ample closets, &c., with board for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, W. R. L., Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate to desirable parties. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO GENTLEMEN IN a private family full board. No objection if there are but few boarders. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 34th sts. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, in a pleasant location up town. Terms must be moderate. Address J. R. W., Box No. 249 Post-office.

TO LET—IN AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED brown-stone house, rooms with or without partial board to gentlemen, or would let the entire third floor, with privilege of kitchen, to a small genteel family. Apply at No. 34 West 31st-st.

TO LET IN WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A furnished sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms and private board; no other boarders taken; respectable reference required. A letter addressed E. J. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, will be attended to.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞
CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

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Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

"HEAD-QUARTERS."
New descriptive Price-List, giving wholesale and retail prices of
TWENTY-SIX VARIETIES
Of campaign medals, pins, charms, lockets and medallions, sent post-paid by addressing the undersigned. Special terms to jobbers and supplying-agents. Address
J. G. WELLS, Manufacturer,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

HOW NICE FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—DINNER will be green corn, fresh tomatoes, green peas, string beans, in fact, all kinds of fresh vegetables that are preserved by Spears' Compound, manufactured only at 141 and 143 Mott st., New-York. $1 bottle sufficient to preserve one hundred quarts of fruit &c.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; Five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—In consequence of necessary repairs and alterations, the Library and Reading-room will remain closed until MONDAY, Sept. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Unexceptionable references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHly respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soupes and game; no objections to go a short distance in the country, or first-class boarding-house for City or country. Very best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Good City reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, SMART Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework; is a good baker, &c., and an excellent laundress; City reference; no objections to the country; a steady situation preferred to high wages. A good coachman and gardener wants a situation. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY INTELLIGENT GERman young woman, wants a situation, as thorough meat, pastry cook and baker. Makes all kinds of preserves, and fancy cooking in any style, has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent, trustworthy young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties well; has no objection to do general housework; has lived in both city and country; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs; wages moderate.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an American widow in a bachelor's or widower's family; is capable of taking the entire charge; is a good seamstress and is kind to children. For further particulars, call or address No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av., up stairs; if by calls, in the evening from 7 till 9 o'clock.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or of children; is a neat plain sewer. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as nurse or as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS TRANSLATOR.—A LADY DESIRES EMployment as translator of French into English and vice versa. Address TRANSLATOR, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married woman, who has lost her baby, one week old, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Apply at No. 144 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. None need apply but respectable persons.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

ALL FEMALES WANTING SITUATIONS should consult the advertising columns of the NEW-YORK SUN, where employment of every kind is offered to those out of place. PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady young man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can give good City references. Address T. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, in the country; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable single young man, a situation in the above capacity; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; is highly recommended from last employers; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by an Englishman (single) as coachman and groom in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally willing to his employer. Address W. R. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by an Englishman (single) as coachman and groom in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. Address W. R. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation to make himself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; understands the business. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man, to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman; best of City reference, if required. Address W. Q., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to take care of horses in the City or country and make himself generally useful. Address J. B. C., Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT middle-aged man, who speaks fluently English, French and Italian, is desirous of obtaining a situation as porter, or employment in any business where he can make himself useful. Satisfactory references given. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, or S. B. HALLIDAY, House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN BE highly recommended by his last employer, wishes a situation as porter in some store, hardware or paint preferred; is willing to devote his time towards his employer's interest, and if required is well acquainted with the use of carpenter's tools. Address T. J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

AS PORTER.—TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A respectable Scotchman, a carpenter by trade, wants a situation as porter, to make boxes, or to do the jobbing in a factory, or any other respectable employment in a store or factory. Can write a good hand and can give good reference. Address D. R., No. 336 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as light porter in some store; is willing to devote his whole time for his employer's interest, and acquainted with use of carpenter's tools. Best of references. Address T. J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN OR CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as salesman or corresponding clerk in a wholesale importing or jobbing house where fair business capacity will be appreciated. Can give the most unexceptionable City references. Address M. R. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address for three days at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man; good reference given. Address A. B., No. 170 3d-av., near the corner 17th-st., New-York.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a man and wife, (no family,) the man as coachman, groom, and gardener; can keep a gentleman's place in first-rate order; understands his business in any of the above capacities; the woman as first-class seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; terms moderate. Good recommendation. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man wishes to learn the dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe, or gentlemens' furnishing goods business; will work for board and clothes, or their equivalent in cash, until learned. Address LOUIS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUATIONS by a young man and wife. (Scotch Protestants,) the man to take care of a garden, horse and carriage, and his wife to do general housework. Address O. P. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house; has had some experience in book business; willing to make himself useful, and can show the best of testimonials; address J. M. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

"NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX"—MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—The settlement formerly thus known, now "Strawberry Farms Hotel," is open for the season to visitors. Its delightful location and environs are well known to former friends and guests. Board $1 per day. Boats from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., to Red Bank, *via* Port Monmouth, thence by proprietor's wagon. Apply on the premises, or to MILLS & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MALICIOUSLY reported, by interested parties, that the Ocean House will be closed on the 3d of September, we beg to inform the public that the report is entirely without foundation, and that the Ocean House will not be closed earlier than the 15th of September, or if the weather is very favorable, the 20th of September.
KERNER & BIRCH,
AUGUST 24, 1860. Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Beautifully located, fine grounds, bath and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
C. STRINGER.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

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HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo'sSaloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 368—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the Africa, whose arrival was announced in a portion of yesterday morning's edition, is of an interesting character. The report that the Austrian Cabinet had declared its intention to assume the offensive if GARIBALDI should succeed in effecting a revolution in Naples, is not officially confirmed. It is certain that up to the 15th ult., no Austrian note embodying any such views had reached Turin. Authorities differ as to whether the document is really in existence. A statement made in the *Constitutionnel* by M. GRAUNGUILLOT, publishing secretary of the French Government, that "within two months Italy would be free and completely independent, or Austria would again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin—has excited considerable attention in political circles, and drawn from the London *Times* an article of the alarmist type. Most interesting accounts have been received of the departure of the first Italian expedition to invade the main coast. It seems to be still a matter of doubt whether or not GARIBALDI in person landed in Calabria. One body of men successfully disembarked, and, making their way to the mountains, have been there reinforced. We shall probably hear by the next mail of the transportation of the entire Garibaldian army across the narrow straits which divide Sicily from the main land. According to *Le Nord*, a written protocol has been drawn up of the points arranged between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia at the late Toplitz interview. The Regent is said to have admitted that the possession of Venetia was of real importance to the Austrian Empire, but he declined to interfere in the question so long as other Powers shall abstain from intervention.

The steamship *Fulton*, with European advices to the 22d ult., arrived off Cape Race last evening and her news was obtained by the agent of the Associated Press; but owing to a break in the telegraph wires, nothing but her commercial news came through.

A highly-interesting account of the progress of the rebellion in the interior of China, embodying details of the horrible atrocities attending it, will be found in our columns this morning, as furnished by our special correspondent at Shanghai. It will be seen that the important City of Suchan is in the hands of the rebels, and that the Imperial army—which was relied upon for its defence—is practically annihilated. Suchan is the first city of the Empire, containing nearly the same population as Peking, and superior to it in all those points which constitute a great city. The population is estimated at two millions, and it is the capital of the richest of the provinces. Hang-chan, too, another important city, called the Paradise of China, has been in possession of the rebels, though after occupying it a week they temporarily retired. During their occupation, however, the most horrible scenes of carnage took place, which transcend anything to be found in the annals of warfare. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 80,000 lives were sacrificed, and the city was left in a state of desolation almost impossible to conceive. The utmost consternation exists among the Chinese population of Shanghai, who live in constant dread of a descent by the rebels on that city. Multitudes have fled into the country. The English and French forces were being concentrated near the Pei-ho, and we may expect soon to hear of the commencement of hostilities at that point.

The steamship *Baltimore*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d of August, arrived at this port yesterday. The local papers rejoice over the establishment of steam communication between their Island and New-York, though it seems that the American Company have not been able to effect an arrangement with the Island Government. A contract to run steamers between New York and Kingston has been concluded with a Liverpool firm. A general election in the Island has just terminated. Our correspondent furnishes a variety of interesting commercial and general intelligence.

By the bark *Restless*, Capt. LATHROP, we have advices from New Granada to the evening of Aug. 14. Business was dull. Col VIRCO, with the Federal troops, was daily expecting an attack from the Liberal forces under Gen. VEGA. An English war steamer was moored abreast of the Custom-house, to protect foreign residents.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we receive late intelligence of the movements of the fillibuster WALKER. He is stated to be fortifying Truxillo, in anticipation of an attack from GUARDIOLA on the 15th of August. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and were leaving in great numbers for Rustan. It is asserted that WALKER has raised the old Federal Central American flag, and contemplates the reunion of all the Central American States.

The excitement in Texas still continues. The latest intelligence states that in the upper counties every individual suspected of the least taint of Abolitionism was being driven away, and many cases of summary hanging are reported as occurring at various points. The town of Mount Vernon is said to have been burnt by incendiaries, and a plan to burn Sulphur Springs is alleged to have been discovered. Other incendiary plots are reported to have been discovered. It is somewhat singular and noteworthy that, notwithstanding the fate which overtakes all the alleged incendiaries who are arrested, and the general excitement among the Pro-Slavery population, these incendiary attempts should still continue.

Advices from San Francisco to the 18th of August are received by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph on Thursday night. Business was improving. A brisk demand had sprung up for various articles of merchandise, and the money market continued very easy. It was reported that the Tehuantepec route was soon to be reopened, and a line of steamers established between San Francisco and New-Orleans. The presence of Senator BENJAMIN was supposed to have given rise to the report. One of the ponies on the express route had arrived at the Carson Valley station without either rider or mail-bags. The supposition was that the rider had been thrown and injured, as it was thought hardly probable that the Indians would have allowed the horse to escape had they been responsible for the disappearance of the rider. All the political parties were actively preparing for the State Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Electors.

The Prince of Wales yesterday went to Ottowa, the new seat of Government of Canada, where he will to-day lay the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings. He was received with the usual demonstrations of enthusiasm. The weather was fine until the landing was effected, when it began to rain in torrents, and everybody, including the Prince, was wet to the skin. At the Citizens' Ball in Montreal on Thursday night there were three thousand people present. His Highness was present only an hour.

The Liverpool packet-ship *Roscius*, Capt. HALLET, was totally lost on the 26th of August, near George's Banks, on her passage from Liverpool to New-York, with a cargo of coal. She sprung a leak in a heavy gale of wind, in which the ship was thrown on her beam-ends and shifted her cargo. After two days of unsuccessful effort to keep the ship afloat, the officers, with two lady passengers and the crew, abandoned her, and took refuge on board the Havre packet-ship *Zurich*, Capt. BAXTER, by which they were brought to this port.

The North Carolina State Convention of the Douglas Democracy met at Raleigh on Thursday, and nominated candidates for Presidential Electors, who were instructed by resolution to vote for DOUGLAS as long as there was a possibility of his election, but in the opposite contingency to vote so as to throw the election into the House of Representatives, or so as to defeat the Republicans. The Convention is represented to have been very fully attended, unanimous and enthusiastic. Senator DOUGLAS, addressed the delegates and the citizens in the afternoon at the Capitol, making a speech which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery.

It was reported, some days since, that Mr. GANTT, the newly elected Congressman from Arkansas, had been killed in a duel with his competitor, Mr. MITCHELL; but the Nashville and Memphis papers express doubts of the truth of the rumor. The friends of Mr. GANTT, who live in Columbia, Tenn., have received no news of the event. A gentleman now in Nashville, who left Arkansas a few days ago, states that he heard it reported that the difficulty in question had been amicably adjusted.

There was a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, and ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent. on the Western Railway shares yesterday, the market leaving off heavy. State Stocks were firmer. No change in money. Exchange easier on London, and the export demand for Specie for this day's shipment much reduced.

The *Africa's* advices occasioned unusual activity and considerable excitement at the Corn Exchange. With receipts of only 13,773 bbls. Flour, 34,829 bushels Wheat and 23,315 bushels Corn, sales were reported, for immediate and future delivery, of 33,400 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat and 64,000 bushels Corn. Prices were decidedly higher. The principal freight engagements were for Liverpool, including 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 65,000 bushels Wheat at 12d.@13d., according to the time of delivery, this and next week, ₱ bushel. Two vessels were chartered to Cork, for orders, one with Flour and Wheat, and another with Wheat, on terms not ascertained. Some 2,500 bbls. Flour were reported as having been shipped for London at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Provisions were in fair demand. Groceries were rather quiet. Whisky advanced. Most other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

France and Italy.

The London *Times* has been attacked with a sudden fever of anxiety about the future of Italy. The forms in which this disease manifests itself vary from day to day; but its virulence is only to be likened to the fury with which the endemics of southern climes seize upon the constitution of a newly-imported stranger. The *Times* is infinitely more distressed about Italy than are the Italians themselves. Only a year ago nothing could exceed the temperance and patience which the *Times* felt disposed to exercise in regard to the Peninsula. It was true, certainly, that Englishmen could not look with approbation on the Governments of Austria, Rome and Naples. It was not to be expected that Britons could exactly commend a system which degraded the rulers and the ruled alike, and which a British Chancellor of the Exchequer had felt himself compelled to expose and denounce. But then the peace of Europe was so highly important, and the political capacity of the Italians was so very problematical, that the *Times* could not find it in its heart to encourage the Lombards to rescue their children from the drill-sergeants' cane, or the Romagnoles to shake off the stifling authority of a corrupt priesthood, or the Neapolitans to eject a King who sent his Ministers to the galleys, and exposed the wives of his subjects to the license of his soldiery.

Now, however, the *Times* has become Italian to the highest point. It cannot sufficiently extol the heroism of GARIBALDI, nor dwell with emphasis enough upon the cruel wrong done to the noble peoples beyond the Alps by the treacherous French Emperor, who has robbed them of two provinces so full of Frenchmen that the Italian tongue had to be taught in schools for the benefit of the King of Sardinia's administration.

All this is edifying enough. But the latest development of the new-born Italianism of the *Times* is so particularly striking, that it deserves a little grave attention, especially since the opinions of British partisan journals on questions of continental conduct or policy still command in some quarters, on this side of the Atlantic, an attention to which they are rarely entitled, either by the intelligence which presides over their formation, or by the ability with which they are stated. On the strength of a paragraph in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, signed by the editor of that journal, M. GRANDGUILLOT, to the effect that, "within two months all Italy must be free and independent, or Austria must rule again, and this time from Turin to Messina," the *Times* proceeds to depict the possible consequences of an abandonment by France of the Italian cause, and to insinuate the more than probable resignation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the triumph in 1860 of the principles which France, in 1859, spent millions of money and thousands of lives to overthrow.

What M. GRANDGUILLOT may have meant by the extraordinary alternative which he so authoritatively lays down before the Court of Turin it is hardly worth while to inquire. It is enough to point out in a single word that this alternative contains not the shadow of a hint that Italy is to be left to acquire her freedom and independence unassisted by France. On the contrary, if any inference can be rationally drawn from this statement of the Emperor's editor, it is that France infallibly will interfere in behalf of her ally of 1859, in case of an Austrian onslaught upon her. Had the proposition of M. GRANDGUILLOT been that Austria, if victorious, must rule from Venice to Messina, the English explanation of his words, though still idle enough, would have possessed some show of reason. But Austria cannot rule at Turin, without the reconquest of Lombardy, and Lombardy was lost by Austria, it will be remembered, not to Sardinia, but to France. It can be regained by Austria only, over the defeated armies of the French empire. At the time of the peace of Villafranca, indeed, the *Times* and kindred critics made it a matter of special reproach to the Emperor NAPOLEON that he caused the Province of Lombardy to be transferred by FRANCIS JOSEPH, not to VICTOR EMANUEL, but to himself. They were filled with bitterness then at the vanity which prompted the French Sovereign to humiliate his Italian ally by making him a gift from the French sword of the glorious domain which their joint arms had won. It will now, perhaps, begin to dawn upon their minds that the conqueror of Lombardy was more generously wise for his allies than for himself. The gift of Lombardy by France to Sardinia is a gift which Austria cannot be permitted to revoke, until her double-headed eagles shall soar above the giver. On this point the special correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, a journal generally better informed in regard to Continental politics than any of its English cotemporaries, makes an assertion infinitely more probable than the malignant and random hit of the London journalists. The Belgian correspondent declares that—

"France has made known to Sardinia her intention of remaining neutral in any war between the Italian States and Austria, *so long as Austria respects Lombardy, the prize of Solferino and the price of Savoy and of Nice.* Austria, on the other hand, engages to observe the stipulations of the peace of Villafranca in regard to Lombardy, but expects that France will not attempt to bind her to any reservation in favor of the subsequent annexations made to Sardinia."

This statement, we have said, is not of itself improbable. The warmest friend of Italian liberty could hardly ask France, after pouring out her blood like water, to save Sardinia from being utterly crushed, and then launching her upon a career of glory and greatness in which the voice of France has not been supremely regarded, again to come forward in defence of a Sardinian frontier which has been won against her advice and without her aid. If the Belgian correspondent is rightly informed, the future policy of NAPOLEON, as between Austria and Italy, must be pronounced to be at once loyal to his ally and conservative of the peace of Europe. But what solid reason is there for anticipating that France will ever be called upon to play so calm and judicial a part in the development of Italian freedom? The liberation of Naples, were it sought by GARIBALDI with an invading force, and resisted by Austria with an auxiliary army, would not afford any opportunity for such an attitude. Any Austrian intervention beyond the Venetian frontiers would be of itself a violation of the peace of Villafranca, an insult to France and an attack on the public order of Europe. In such an intervention Austria would meet not only France but England directly in her path, and the doubts which we have steadily expressed as to her reported intentions of attempting such an intervention, are now confirmed by the weight of all recent authority on the point. This is as true of the relations between Austria and Rome as of the relations between Austria and Naples.

But if, as it now begins to appear likely, GARIBALDI will be wise enough to refrain from provoking at Naples the explosion which cannot long be delayed within that kingdom itself, and Sardinia firm enough to suppress all efforts of her own subjects to precipitate a collision in the Romagna between LAMORICIERE and the people leaving the Catholic General to thrash his Irish recruits into submission, and strengthening the patience of the victims of the Papal imbecility, there cannot possibly arise any occasion for Austria to depart from her surly and dogged attitude of armed expectancy in Venetia. The conferences at Toplitz, as the reader will observe by an article which we reproduce from *Le Nord*, resulted exactly in accordance with our interpretation of their probable significance, in nothing more than an agreement of policy between Austria and Prussia on the Eastern Question, and a common determination of the Prince Regent and the Emperor, to side if possible with England against France and Russia on that question. As to Italy and Venetia, Austria was plainly informed that she must count on herself alone. Isolated, bankrupt, with Hungary at her heart, with no navy adequate to protect her exposed coasts against the formidable combined fleet of Sardinia and Naples, and with the moral certainty that any blow struck at Milan must bring down upon her the tremendous sword of Solferino, it is in the highest degree unlikely that Austria will incite the storm which she assuredly cannot hope to avert save by turning her back on all the tyrannous traditions of her past, and honestly buying herself out of Italy.

The war impending over Europe will not, we may feel confident, be brought on either by the indifference of France to Italian liberty, or by the chivalrous Quixotism of Austria in defence of the Neapolitan Bourbons.

The Latest Robbery.

As a general thing, the men appointed to office by Mr. BUCHANAN have not won any very brilliant laurels in the public service. The President himself has achieved so much distinction as probably to discourage rivalry. Secretary FLOYD, however, seems likely to prove an exception to this general rule. He entered upon the duties of his office apparently with a fixed purpose to place it at the head of the several Executive Departments, and conspicuous in the history of the country, as at once the most corrupt and the most imbecile branch of the public service. And he seems to be the only member of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration who will realize the dreams of his ambition. He will achieve the distinction at which he aimed. He will go out of office "infamous and contented."

From the very beginning of Secretary FLOYD'S administration, the atmosphere of the War Department has been tainted with corruption. Those who have had business there have been amazed at the obstacles thrown in the way of honest claims, the facilities offered for corrupt schemes, and the shameless style in which the most flagrant and indefensible jobs were pushed to their consummation. The Fort Snelling swindle, and the Willet's Point speculation, will stand as monuments, conspicuous by their size rather than isolation, of the wholesale jobbery and corruption which have characterized his conduct of public affairs.

The De Groot claim is now to be added to the list of the Secretary's exploits in this direction. Something has already been said of it in the public journals, but our Washington correspondent gives, in another column, the clearest and most complete statement of the transaction which has yet been offered to the public. It seems that Capt. MEIGS, Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, entered into a contract with Messrs. DEGGES & SMITH for over twenty millions of brick, to be delivered at the rate of 60,000 per day, at $8 75 per thousand,—the reserving the right to cancel the contract if its stipulations were not fulfilled. The contractors failed, and their sureties transferred the contract to Mr. DE GROOT, who undertook its performance on the original terms, associating with him two other parties, STEARNS & DARLING. He failed to do so, however,—supplying only a portion of the bricks, and that at irregular intervals, and finally broke down in the attempt, as did also another party to whom he transferred the contract;—and finally the whole scheme fell through by the failure of Congress to make an appropriation.

In March, 1857, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claims of all the parties to compensation; and, after a very careful scrutiny, Mr. COBB awarded all the claimants the sum of $29,584 in full for everything connected with the transaction,—setting forth the grounds of the award, and disallowing their claim for the profits they *would* have made if they had fulfilled their contract. This did not satisfy Mr. DE GROOT:—so at the last session of Congress, just before its close, he procured the passage of a resolution referring *his* claim, separate from that of his associates, to the Secretary *of War*; and under this resolution Mr. Secretary FLOYD has awarded Mr. DE GROOT the enormous sum of $119,000—more than *four times* as much as Secretary COBB had awarded to all the claimants, DE GROOT himself included!

Mr. FLOYD can retire upon this performance. He can scarcely hope to eclipse it, if he were to remain in office four years longer. It is perfect and complete in all its parts. No public officer of any grade, under any circumstances, or at any time, within our recollection, has ever excelled it in all the leading features of a compact, shameless and unmitigated swindle. He may confidently defy rivalry in this direction.

The Chinese Rebellion.

From the scanty reports of the movement of affairs in the interior of China, furnished by French and English journals, it is satisfactory to turn to the letter of our correspondent at Shanghai, given elsewhere in the present issue of the TIMES. Such accounts as we have hitherto had have told us in general terms that the rebellion had recently assumed new vigor; that the opposition of the Imperial troops had been fruitless; and that the movement was steadily northward, from the ancient, toward the actual capital of the Empire.

From our own informant we now learn that the movement, which had ceased its advance in 1854, has recently reëntered upon a career of triumph, which, independently of outward enmity, is likely to bring to a close the history of the reigning Tartar family. In 1854, after two years of steady progress, which placed in the possession of the insurgents the great valley of the Yang-tze-Kiang, embracing Nanking, the former metropolis of China, and the outlets of the imperial canal, connecting the great river with Peking, the rebellion appeared to have been checked, and the chances leaned in favor of an eventual preponderance of the Imperialists. These six years of pause have, however, served only to recruit the rebellion and weaken the Government at Peking, and in the recent resumption of hostilities the irresistible power of the revolt is clearly discernible. The rebellion actually holds possession of the populous heart of the Empire. In June last, it captured the City of Suchan, second only to Peking in the number of its inhabitants, and first of all Oriental cities in wealth, refinement and luxury. It had previously obtained temporary mastery of the principal portion of Hang-chau, another great city, but had withdrawn, upon a prudent calculation of the odds in favor of the Tartars, who had fortified themselves in a portion of the town. Our advices inform us that the attempt upon that place is now about to be renewed, with every prospect of success. Thus the vital portion of China is in the hands of the insurrectionists. Peking depends upon the Yang-tze-Kiang for its provisions; and, what with the seizure of the canal, the presence of the French and English on the coast, and the capture of Nanking, Suchan and Hang-chau by the rebels, there seems to be small hope of the Imperial seat resisting the approaches of its foreign and domestic foes.

It is to be lamented that the European Powers have failed to determine a policy in reference to this rebellion. It is certainly the most valuable and powerful auxiliary the allied enterprise possesses. It gives employment to more than half the entire military force of the Peking Government; it exhausts the energies that might otherwise make head against the foreigner; it robs the Imperial Court of revenue, men and bread. Moreover, its leaders, fallible as their works may be, are exemplary professors of Christianity. They claim to be younger brethren of the French and English, worshiping the same God, and revering the same Christ. In their interviews with Lord ELGIN, and with our own missionaries, they have exhibited the most amicable temper, seeking all possible means of conciliating the outside barbarians. Their animosity to all forms of idolatry, and their elevation above the inveterate and apparently incurable prejudices of the great body of the Chinese, are also pledges of the more rational and hopeful *régime* to be anticipated if this popular movement result in the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty.

It would seem, therefore, to be clearly the policy of Europeans to give all possible aid and comfort to the revolt. Unfortunately, however, the French have shown every disposition to side with the Imperialists. They, in fact, took active part against the rebels in 1858, and according to our correspondent, stand ready even now to win favor at Peking by assisting the beaten armies of the Emperor. The English, without any very well defined reason, hesitate to take the same course, inclining rather to let the intestine quarrel work out its own results. But French, English and Tai-Ping all labor to the same end—the revivification of China by the humiliation, and if practicable the displacement of the actual bigoted and exclusive *régime*; and if any policy have part in the foreign intervention, this particular line of policy would seem to be imperatively dictated. It may, in fact, be questioned whether the plans of the allies could be realized, with their present armaments, were China the unit and the Power it was before the eruption of the rebellion.

GOV. BANKS' REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS—THE EAST AND THE WEST.—The removal of Gov. BANKS from Massachusetts to Illinois has excited considerable comment from the Press, and been ascribed to various motives. Disgust with political life, inability to support his family, and a desire to connect himself with the industrial interests rather than the political contests of the country, are among the motives generally assigned to him. It is not very strange that a man who is not wealthy should be willing to exchange an office worth $8,500 a year for one worth $10,000. But we see no necessity for assuming that he has quit political life, or abandoned all thought of high office. Certainly, the step he has taken does not render necessary any such abnegation.

Gov. BANKS has already won all the distinction which the State can give him, and naturally looks to the National field for any future political triumphs. But it is not easy for a Massachusetts man to achieve National distinction, or so to win the confidence of all sections as to receive National promotion. Massachusetts is a radical and a bigoted State. It is probably more thoroughly and more offensively Anti-Slavery in the spirit and temper of its people than any other State. The men who represent Massachusetts at Washington must hold a tone and a position with which it is very difficult for the Western and the Middle States—to say nothing of the Southern—to sympathize. The Anti-Slavery men of that State are less tolerant of differences of sentiment than those of any other, and punish the least departure from the party rubric as flat treason.

The West, on the other hand, is coming rapidly to represent the sentiment which must rule this country hereafter,—and the opinions and feelings of Gov. BANKS have long been more in harmony with the dominant temper of the Western States than with that of New-England. Everything indicates that the course of Empire is taking its way Westward,—that the Western States will hereafter give law to the Republic, and that our highest Federal rulers will come from that section. Gov. BANKS may have discovered that the road to Washington is much shorter from Illinois than from Massachusetts.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The returning world of New-York will be welcomed to our noble Central Park by the charms of art as well as of nature. The "law's delays" and other obstacles being finally and fairly conquered, the pleasant institution of music for the million revived again on Saturday last, and will be in full force again to-day. Under the direction of a well-known amateur, Mr. MOULD, DODWORTH is performing in the Park new and choice arrangements of themes from the finest works of the best composers. BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, SPHOR will in this way become the familiar friends of our population. The stands for the music have been wisely transferred from the Ramble to the Central Mall, and the hour of the performances is fixed at 4 P. M.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 3, and the public will be admitted as usual thereafter, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily. Dr. COGSWELL, who is now in Europe on business connected with the development of this noble institution, is expected to sail for home about the middle of September, and will be in New-York in time to attend the great sale of the late Mr. BURTON'S unique and valuable Shakespearian library.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina State Convention—Nomination of Electors—Address of Mr. Douglas—Great Enthusiasm.

Arrival at Richmond—Great Turnout of the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 31.

The Douglas State Convention met here at noon yesterday—Dr. CHAS. J. FOX, of Charlotte, President. Resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati and Charleston Platforms were passed, and a full Douglas Electoral ticket was put in the field. R. P. DICK and DUNCAN K. MCRAE were chosen the Electors at Large.

A resolution was passed instructing the electors to vote for DOUGLAS; but if he cannot command a majority of the Electoral College, then to vote so as to throw the election into the House. If this cannot be done, they are to vote so as to prevent the election of a sectional President.

The proceedings were marked with the greatest unanimity and good feeling, and the Convention is declared to be one of the finest meetings of the Democracy of the State that has assembled there within sixteen years. A number of able speeches were made, predicting that DOUGLAS would carry the old North State.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., DOUGLAS addressed the delegates to the Convention and the citizens of Raleigh from the east portico of the Capitol. He was introduced by the President of the Convention. A large number of ladies were present. He spoke for nearly two hours, denouncing the Breckinridge Party as a disunion party, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers.

Nearly every County in the State had its representatives on the ground. Q.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 31.

From Raleigh to Richmond, at every station, DOUGLAS was met by large numbers of his friends.

At Weldon, North Carolina, he received quite an ovation, and made a speech. MCRAE, one of the Douglas Electors, also ably addressed the people here.

At Petersburgh, DOUGLAS was taken in charge by a Reception Committee, who accompanied him to Richmond, where he was welcomed by an immense outpouring of the people. He was placed in an open barouche and escorted by the citizens, headed by a band of music, to the St. Charles Hotel.

To-night he addressed fifteen thousand people in the Capitol grounds, from a stand erected beside the Washington Monument.

His reception here is said to have rivaled the celebrated demonstration made when HENRY CLAY entered Richmond. Expectation seemed on tiptoe when he arrived; ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows, and the throng which lined the sidewalks exerted their lungs to give him a hearty greeting as he passed.

The severe labor he has been undergoing for the last week tells severely on him. He was very hoarse, and seemed to suffer much in speaking to-night. He leaves at daylight for Staunton, where he speaks to-morrow night.

In Richmond, DOUGLAS stock rates the highest, and is still advancing. Every indication proves that in Virginia the fight is between him and BELL. Q.

Later from the Pike's Peak Region.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, Aug. 31.

Further advices from Denver City to the 25th inst., reached here this morning.

The Census returns were nearly complete. The population of the gold regions is about 60,000, of which 48,000 is within the boundary of Kansas.

The Engineer of the Smoky-Hill Exploring Expedition has arrived at Denver from Colorado City. He reports wood, water and grass on nearly the whole route from Missouri. He is confident that an excellent road is practicable, by which the distance from Leavenworth to Colorado City will not exceed 580 miles, and to Denver City 590 miles.

The excitement continues in regard to the discoveries of silver on the Blue River; the veins increase in richness as they descend. Mining operations continue brisk in the southern diggings. A pan of dirt in MCNULTY'S gulch, a few days since, yielded $67 35. Several nuggets, ranging in value from $50 to $9, have recently been found. Parties just arrived from New-Mexico report that the wheat crop in that territory, which has hitherto largely supplied the Pike's Peak region with flour, will be mostly cut off. The troubles with the Navajo Indians continue serious. The *Rocky Mountain News*, of the 23d inst., says that 2,000 or 3,000 Cheyennes were causing much annoyance on the Platte, begging and stealing, and in some cases attacking ranches.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The building at the Girard House, in which the water-gas is manufactured, was slightly damaged by fire this morning. The machinery was uninjured. The fires were again made up, and the gas making is continued as heretofore. The hotel was uninjured.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Departure from Montreal and Arrival at Ottawa, the New Seat of Government—Another Pouring Rain, and Everybody, including the Prince, Wet to the Skin—The Farewell Festivities at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OTTAWA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The preparations in the future seat of the Canadian Government have been remarkably extensive and costly. Some two hundred canoes, rowed by eight men each, sailed down the river in wedge shape and escorted the Prince, as did several small steamboats filled with people, from a point some twenty miles below the city.

The day has been fine, but when the Prince landed the big drops began to fall, and he, with everybody else, was wet to the skin. Some one attempted to raise an umbrella over him, but he laughingly said he could stand it as well as the others. He was dressed in a plain dark suit, with a white stove-pipe hat.

The address of the Mayor was in great contrast to those presented elsewhere, being short, pithy, and devoid of fulsome compliments.

The procession moved slowly through the streets, the rain in the meantime pouring in torrents.

Two balls will be given to-night. To-morrow the corner-stone of the new Parliament Buildings will be laid. HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Prince started from Montreal at 8 o'clock this day, in a heavy shower of rain. He stood on the end of the train departing with bowing and waving of his hat to the assembled multitude. The Volunteers fired a parting salute.

He left the train at St. Anne's, where the bridge was decorated, and a crowd assembled and embarked on the steamer *Prince of Wales*. At Two Mountains the Indians fired a salute, rang the bells, &c., &c. At Carillon there was a great turnout, where he took the cars for Grenville. There was a fresh display of loyalty as he went aboard the steamer *Phœnix* for Ottawa.

The weather was tolerable, and the Prince enjoyed the beautiful scenery. Two miles below the city he was met by six steamers full of passengers, and one hundred and fifty canoes, manned by twelve hundred lumberers, who saluted the Prince with the most vigorous cheers heard since his arrival in America, and escorted him to the city, where twenty thousand people assembled. The enthusiasm was outward.

When he landed at sunset, a salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery; the wharf beautifully decorated, and the Prince's stand covered with scarlet cloth. The Mayor presented an address, but the effect of the ceremony was spoiled by a sudden shower.

The Prince entered the town in a closed carriage, and was escorted by the Volunteer Cavalry and a procession through the streets. The ornamented flags anh evergreen arches were magnificent. The city is illuminated to-night.

The Excitement in Texas.

MORE BURNINGS—MORE ARRESTS—HANGINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

New-Orleans dates of Tuesday last are received, containing Texas news.

New events were daily occurring in various parts of that State, adding considerably to the excitement already existing there.

Among other things, it is stated that a man named PEARCE has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the town of Henderson, and that the proof is almost positive against him.

The people are driving from the upper counties of the State every individual in the least suspected of Abolitionism.

The town of Mount Vernon has been destroyed by incendiaries, one of whom was caught and hung.

A plan to burn Sulphur Springs had been discovered. A slave negro-preacher acknowledged that he and others had set apart a certain time to burn all the dwellings in the place and commit other depredations, and then in case they could not whip out the whites, they were to take all the horses they could lay their hands on, and fly to the Indian nation.

A white man named TAYLOR, who had made negroes his only companions, had been ordered to get his traveling card immediately or be hanged.

An attempt was made to burn Indianola, but it was discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

The *Crockett Argus* says that considerable excitement exists in that and the adjoining County of Anderson. Several barns and one dwelling had been burned. These acts of incendiarism were directly traced to negroes.

A white man implicated with the negroes had been hung near Ione.

A plot to burn and destroy had been discovered among the negroes in Tyler Prairie.

Various persons had been ordered to leave the State.

Vigilance Committees were continually forming.

From Washington.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PROBABLE RETURN OF MINISTER M'LANE—EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

It is ascertained that the Administration has no more official information on Mexican affairs than is already known to the public through the newspapers.

The dispatch of vessels to the Gulf is merely a precautionary matter, in view of the threatened Spanish hostilities against Mexico.

It is probable that Minister MCLANE will return to Vera Cruz in October, in accordance with the desire expressed in official quarters.

While our Government would not view with indifference an armed European intervention in the affairs of that country, it would be powerless to lawfully interfere, Congress having made no provision for such a contingency.

Convention of Millers and Distillers.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Friday, Aug. 31.

A Convention of Millers and Distillers met here yesterday. The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and many of the Western States.

Mr. N. H. CULBERTON, of Troy, Ohio, was made President. A Committee of Conference of one from each State was appointed. At the meeting this morning, it was resolved that a committee of three from each State be appointed, to meet at Cincinnati on the 6th of February next, to fix upon a uniform percentage of the capacity of each distillery to be run from and after April 1, 1861; also, that shippers of wines concentrate them for sale in as few hands as practicable; that receivers of wines in various markets be requested to use the best endeavors to obtain a uniform standard of inspection.

Military—Judicial Nomination.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Highwood Guard of Hoboken, and the National Blues of New-Haven, were escorted to the Providence depôt at 11 o'clock this forenoon by a battalion of the Second Regiment, and left for home.

The nomination of Judge BIGELOW to the vacant seat of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court meets with approval in many quarters, while E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, Associate Justice, has many warm advocates for the place. Judge BIGELOW'S nomination will probably be confirmed.

Nomination for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

Mr. JOHN P. VERREE has been renominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District.

Ex-Judge KELLY has been nominated at midnight for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District, after a long and excited contest of 63 ballots.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

Hon. R. HOLLAND DUELL, of Cortland, was yesterday renominated for Congress, in the Twenty-first Congressional District, on the first ballot.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The following are the "People's Nominations:" First Congressional District, JOHN M. BUTLER; Second, E. JOY MORRIS. The Third District Convention meets this evening. The Fourth adjourned after midnight. The thirty-seventh ballot was Judge KELLY, 24; MYERS, 14; THOMAS, 13; MILLWARD, 4.

Naval Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

The steam-frigate *Powhattan* was at Fort Mifflin this morning, taking in powder.

The United States ship *St. Louis* was to sail from Laguayra on the 20th inst. for Curacoa, and from thence to Pensacola.

Violent Storm in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 31.

A violent storm visited this city last evening, damaging buildings mostly in the suburbs, and stables and fencing on the fair ground.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE TO BE REOPENED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, Aug. 31.

The Pony Express with a summary of news to Aug. 18, arrived last night.

Reports are in circulation that the Tehuantepec route is soon to be opened, and a line of steamers established between San Francisco and New-Orleans. The authority for these reports is supposed to be Hon. J. P. Benjamin, who arrived by the last steamer.

The Pony which should have brought the express letters, with St. Louis dates to Aug. 4, arrived at Carson River on the morning of the 15th without rider or letter bags. The supposition is that the horse threw the rider and got away, or else that the Indians killed the rider, took the letter bags, and allowed the horse to escape—the latter part of the theory not being probable, as the Indians would have kept the horse also. The pony arrived at the station only a few hours behind time, so that the accident, or whatever was the matter, must have happened but a short distance east of Carson Valley, and yet, after an interval of three days nearly, no further explanation of this strange interruption is given.

Another express, with St. Louis dates to the 7th, is due to-day. Its arrival will be telegraphed to overtake the outgoing express at Carson Valley, to-morrow evening, if it comes in sufficiently early.

The out-going Pony of the 15th passed through Carson Valley on the 16th, and departed thence for the East the same as though nothing had happened. The last two expresses have taken their usual supply of letters.

All the political parties are actively preparing for their respective Conventions to nominate electoral tickets; and politics in all the interior counties engross the general public attention. In San Francisco the Republican organization manifests the most force and zeal. They will probably carry the city for Lincoln, and entertain strong hopes of carrying the State. Everything indicates that this is to be a year of great political change throughout California.

Col. Fremont has issued a notice to the Chinese who are working the gold mines on his grant, forbidding them to pay any more license tax under the State law taxing foreign miners. He claims that all the gold contained in the soil belongs to him, and the State has no control over the disposition of private property. The principle is' whether the owners of land under our Government are also owners of the minerals, gold and silver contained in the soil—a question never yet determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, which recently brought the camels from Liberia, sailed yesterday for the Amoor River *viâ* Hakodadi, Japan, taking home several Japanese, who were left here sick by the Japanese steamer *Candimmanah*.

The first crushing mill erected at Washoe mines commenced operations on the 11th. It is capable of crushing from three to four hundred tons of gold-bearing quartz per week. Another mill, of considerable power, has since commenced operations, and several small mills are in process of erection.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Sailed 15th *Jacob Bell*, Hong Kong; schooner *Kate Kearney*, Sidney; 16th, ship *Lizzie Spaulding*, Melbourne; 18th, ship *Benjamin Howard*, Manilla.

There is a good business doing with a good demand by the regular trade and some speculative operations of limited extent. The market is assuming a more favorable appearance, while the easy state of money matters contribute to increase the disposition to buy merchandise. Candles are in active request with full sales to the trade at 22@23c. Rio Coffee is worth 15c.@15½c. and other kinds are unchanged. Coal is quiet and firm. Molasses and Syrups have a downward tendency; sales are firm at 4½c. Olive Oil is heavy; other kinds quiet. Provisions are doing better. Bacon—Choice old quotes at 12½c.@13c., without much doing. Pork is more active at an advance; bbls. clear, $20 00; half bbls., $10 50; Mess, $18. Hams quiet but firm. Butter quite active; Isthmus, 35c.; choice Horn, 25c.@28c.; Ordinary, 9c.@11c. Lard steady. J. H. & Co. cases, 17½c.; good outsides, 14c.; kegs, 13½c. Cheese, 16c. Rice dull but unchanged. Sugars more active—foreign raws looking up a trifle; No. 1 China, 7½c.; domestic raws unchanged; moderate sales Eastern refined, 12¾c.; Refinery is held at 13c. Spirits steady and fairly sustained; American firmer, with free lots at present in first hands. Fine Teas in better request; common grades continued dull. Spirits Turpentine selling at 20c., and all controlled Wines quiet and unchanged. Wheat is coming in now very freely, and a heavy export business is doing at $1 50@$1 52½ ₩ hundred pounds. Tonnage is very scarce. There is not a vessel in the harbor unengaged, and everything is picked up on reaching port. The ship *Altmackleomeg* has cleared for Australia with 25,000 bushels Wheat, and the ship *White Swallow* has been chartered to take a full cargo of Wheat for the same destination.

FROM JAMAICA.

Steam Communication with the United States—The American Contract Rejected—General Elections—Anniversary of Emancipation—The Season and the Crops—State of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

The irregularity of my communications has been owing to the unfrequency of opportunities of direct transit between this port and New-York. I had hoped that by this time the line of steamers from New-York to Aspinwall, reported to have accepted the subsidy offered by the Government of this island, for the conveyance of a semi-monthly mail between this and the United States, would have commenced operations. The regular communication which these steamers will afford, will enable me to address you regularly twice a month. My letters will not then be necessarily lengthy ones, but they will keep your readers fully informed of the very latest occurrences of importance in the island.

Our people look very anxiously for the arrival of the steamers, as they will be the means of reëstablishing a trade, the loss of which has been very much felt and deplored. On the early discovery of gold in California, when people used to flock in thousands from all parts of the United States to the gold fields, the steamers which conveyed the adventurers to Chagres, and afterwards to Aspinwall, used to make Kingston their stopping-place, to procure coals and provisions. Strangers, to the number of several thousands, used to be thrown into our city every week. They used to spend freely for clothing, provisions, lodgings while on shore, &c., and after a few months a flourishing internal trade was established, the benefit of which was felt through all the ramifications of society, and was even extending its advantages to other parts of the island. Things continued this way for two or three years, and Kingston began to present the lively, go-ahead appearance which is remarkable wherever Americans go; when, as our evil star would have it, a regular coaling dépôt was established at Aspinwall, and the steamers ceased suddenly to call here. The evil which thus befell us, was soon perceived everywhere, and after a time, in compliance with petitions from all parts of the island, the Legislature passed an act offering a subsidy of £6,000 ($30,000) per annum to any Company or firm that would undertake, by means of steamers, to convey a mail between Kingston and New-York twice a month. This act has been passed now two years, and up to the present time the desired communication has not been established. When I inform you that the loss of trade, by the American steam communication having ceased, has been calculated at $250,000 annually, you will readily perceive the cause of our anxiety for the renewal of the connection.

Since my last communication there has been a small addition to our laboring population, by the arrival of 350 immigrants from India, and a half a hundred of captured Africans from St. Helena. These latter were taken from a slaver recently captured whilst on her return from the coast of Africa. Immediately upon the arrival of these immigrants their services were engaged by the proprietors of estates on the Southern side of the island. The number thus obtained is not a thousandth part of what is required to restore cultivation to our thrown-up estates, and cause things to flourish once more in this lovely country.

The Patriot, Edward Jordon, whose long-tried and faithful services to his country have been rewarded by his elevation to the highest posts of honor, next to the Governor of the Colony, has received a high mark of his Sovereign's favor. Her Majesty has been pleased to create the worthy gentleman a Knight of the Third, or Civil Division of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. Mr. Jordon is the first colored gentleman in the world who has received such an honor. All classes in the country feel and acknowledge that the honor was merited, and has been well bestowed.

The departure from the country of the Head of our Judicial Staff, Sir Bryan Edwards, has led to the elevation of another gentleman of color, whose high, legal, and other attainments, have won for him the honor and esteem of the country at large. Honorable Alexander Heslop, late Attorney-General, has been appointed Chief Justice.

The country is now undergoing the excitement attendant upon a general election. The Legislature was dissolved six weeks ago, and writs were issued for the election of members to serve in a new House of Assembly, which will meet in the course of the ensuing month. The elections, although very much contested, have, on the whole, proceeded quietly. There have been many changes in the representation of the various parishes; but in Kingston, the veteran Edward Jordon, who has sat for the city and parish for seven and twenty years, has been returned at the head of the poll by a large majority.

Great improvements are looked for in the legislation at the forthcoming session of the Colonial Parliament. Among other things, there will be the establishment of a College for the training of medical men; the laying out of a new interior road; the extension of our short line of railroad; and the more general adoption of the electric telegraph. If these improvements are undertaken indeed, they will not be a bit too soon—we stood in need of them half a century ago.

The Governor has just returned from a tour of the eastern parishes of the Island, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

The laboring classes are celebrating the anniversary of emancipation, with a good spirit throughout the Island.

Our seasons have been very good, and favorable crops are looked for. The August holidays have created a little stir in trade. With the exception of flour, the market is well supplied with American provisions.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

United States vs. Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Lawrence Hall,
Montreal, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The first of a new series of International Cricket matches between the United States and Canada was commenced to-day, on the ground of the Montreal Cricket Club, under whose auspices the Canada Eleven were selected—the United States Eleven being selected by the St. George's Club, of New-York. The St. George selected five of the prominent American cricketers of the Philadelphia Club to take part, namely, Messrs. Walter Newhall, Barclay, Vernon, Stevens and J. Davis.

At 10 o'clock, this morning, the United States Eleven met the Canadians on the cricket ground, but in consequence of the rain, the game was not commenced till near noon—the United States sending Canada to the bat. Messrs. Fourdrinier and Wise first took the bat to the bowling of H. Wright and Brett,—the former bowled spendidly throughout the innings, which was finished at 1¼ o'clock. Brett's bowling was not as good as Harry's, who used such consummate judgment and tact in varying his length and speed, that the Canadians retired one after the other without scoring, notwithstanding their well-known reputation as first-rate cricketers. The innings closed for 42 runs.

After the usual intermission the United States took the bat, and after a splendid display of cricketing, succeeded in scoring 165. The Canadians were unfortunate in their bowling, as an analysis will show. Many of the runs were made at the long leg at one end of the wickets, the roughness of the ground preventing the fielders from fielding the balls with certainty. The second innings of the Canadians began very unfortunately. During the afternoon quite a number of carriages were on the ground with numbers of ladies. The following is the score:

CANADA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Fourdrinier, c Stevens, b Wright	4	run out	0
Wise, b Wright	0	c Newhall, b Wright	5
Daly, c Newhall, b Wright	3		
Chapman, l b w, b Brett	0		
Hester, b Wright	6	not out	11
Hardinge, b Brett	4		
Pattison, b Wright	0		
Leigh, not out	17	b Wright	5
Napier, c Brett, b Wright	1		
Fisher, b Wright	0		
Morgan, b Brett	3		
l byes 1, wides 3	4		
Total	42	Total	21

UNITED STATES ELEVEN—FIRST INNINGS.

Waller c. Hardinge b. Hester	6
H. Wright c. Fisher b. Hester	21
Vernon c. Napier b. Hardinge	3
Gibbes c. Morgan b. Hardinge	37
Barclay, run out	7
Newhall c. Morgan b. Fisher	2
Brett, not out	59
Walker c. Hardinge b. Hester	18
Stevens c. Wise b. Hester	0
Davis c. Daly b. Hardinge	2
Burnett b. Hester	4
Bye, 1; l. bye, 1; wides, 4	6
Total	165

Umpires—Messrs. Vinten of St. George's, and Bacon of Montreal.

Scorers—Messrs. Patterson, of St. George's of Philadelphia, and Henry of Montreal.

The New-York Sun,
The People's Paper, stands at the head of the daily Press in point of circulation, as will be seen from the following statement of the

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION FOR 1860.

January	60,395 Copies.
February	64,362 Copies.
March	63,802 Copies.
April	63,943 Copies.
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68 AND 70 — **Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap**
MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
"No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York — 68 AND 70

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
New-York, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

The Sewing-Machine Election should be left to the Ladies!!!
40,000 votes already cast for the GROVER & BAKER, and the incoming majorities from all quarters attest their capacity and purpose to determine this election according to the real merits of the candidates.
Leather "pads," and "lock stitches" that are not locked, (however recommended by dearly-bought and loudly-trumpeted opinions of Committees, more skilled in making Fairs pay than in machine-sewing,) must give place to the
LADIES' ELECTED,
THE
GROVER & BAKER.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from general debility, we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial, no one will be for a day without it. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Shirt and Collar Depot—NOS. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST., one door north of Maiden-lane.
Shirts Made to Order.
Prince of Wales and Zouave Ties.
A large lot of new Ribbons, 25 cents.
Gold Sleeve-buttons and Studs at low prices.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Gentlemen's Hats.
NEW STYLES FOR FULL,
JUST ISSUED
by
MEALIO,
No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The fashion of the season in Gentlemen's Hats is now ready for inspection and sale.
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Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

MARRIED.

McKenzie—Barnes.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 31, by Rev. E. Vanhorne, William V. McKenzie and Lavenia Maria Barnes, both of the above place.

DIED.

Woodhull.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Albert Woodhull, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Houston-st., without further notice.

Kirby.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 31, Mrs. Lavina, widow of Thos. Kirby, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from No. 105 Allen-st.

Binyou.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 31, at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, John Thomas Binyou, a native of England, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Chapel of the Institution, without further invitation.

Easton.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 31, Mrs. Julia Emma, wife of Thomas Easton, Jr., and daughter of the late Abraham K. Van Vleck, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 550 5th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fowler.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, James C. Fowler, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his father, David A. Fowler, No. 574 Broome-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday for interment.

Gorham.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. Hoguet, Ellen, relict of Samuel Gorham, of this City, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Finn.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, Mosianna H., wife of Jas. G. Finn, and daughter of Moses Odell, Esq., formerly of East Chester, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, G. W. Odell, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 1, from her late residence, No. 30 Lexington-av. Time changed from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Brumley.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Capt. Reuben Brumley, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, (without further invitation,) on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st.

Sweeney.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Ellen S., wife of Lieut. Thomas W. Sweeney, and daughter of the late John Clark.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. P. Barnard, No. 56 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Hyde.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 30, John H. Hyde, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Columbia Lodge No. 484, F. and A. M., also Orient Chapter, No. 1 R. A. L., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Bates.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 31, Minnie Day, infant daughter of Joseph D. and Adaline A. Bates, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the corner of Classon-av. and Lefferts-st., this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 1, at 2½ P. M.

Valentine.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 31, David W., infant son of Samuel and Mary J. Valentine, aged 9 months and 5 days.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 108 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Thomas.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 31, Mary Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Peter and Margaret Thomas, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the first house on Classon-av., south of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

St. John.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 30, of consumption, Esther Ann, widow of Nelson B. St. John, aged 47 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 68 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Fleming.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Aug. 30, of diphtheria, Frederic William, only son of Frederic N. and Ellen D. Fleming, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Rye, this (Saturday) afternoon, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves from 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12¼ o'clock; returning leaves Rye at at 4½ o'clock.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

Pearce.—At Yonkers, on Thursday evening, Aug. 30, Helen, daughter of Nathaniel Pearce, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 1, at 12 M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Churchill.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, Aug. 31, of whooping cough, Grace, the youngest and beloved daughter of William H. and Mary F. Churchill, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, from their residence at Tarrytown, without further invitation.

Clark.—On Thursday, Aug. 30, of diphtheria, Frank W., only child of Leroy and Mary E. Clark, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Weeden.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Wm. Weeden, in the 65th year of his age.

O'Connor.—At Saratoga, on Friday evening, Aug. 31, Mr. Joseph M. O'Connor.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Bailey.—On Wednesday, Aug. 22, at Sterling, Ill., where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Harriet Fitch, wife of Bradbury M. Bailey, of Rutland, Vt.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 415, Aug. 31, 1860.
74, 21, 77, 23, 3, 53, 43, 75, 55, 33, 1, 42, 52.
Class No. 416, Aug. 31, 1860.
22, 35, 29, 37, 12, 69, 18, 42, 52, 67, 1, 26.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. HENRY MELVILLE,
NO. 64 WEST 28TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dear Sir—A public announcement of my grateful thanks for your kind and skillful treatment of my wife cannot possibly do you any harm, and therefore I make it in this manner. That those who shall read this letter may know how much reason I have to be thankful, I will state briefly that in July, 1859, you visited my wife, who was then, and had been for some months, obliged to keep her bed, was fast wasting away with what was pronounced to be rapid and fatal consumption. She continued under your care for nearly five months, and is now in the enjoyment of such a measure of health as enables her to attend to the domestic cares of our household and family, which she had previously, of course, been obliged to relinquish. To the treatment pursued by you, under God's providence, I attribute her recovery. I will add that my daughter, who is still under your care, for great delicacy of constitution and a habitual cough, with sore throat, has so far recovered also as to lead us to hope that she will be eventually restored to health. Hoping that your efforts for others will be attended with equally happy results, I remain, your obliged servant,
J. W. VALENTINE.
No. 30 4 South 4th-st., Jersey City, Aug. 22, 1860.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, silver and plated ware, Paris fans, card cases, portemonnaies, ladies traveling bags, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system; and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
L. FUNKE, Jr.,
No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.
No. 119 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
are inserting
ADVERTISEMENTS
in all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces, and will make a careful selection adapted to any business, and will do the advertising in the best possible manner, and see that it is thoroughly done, saving time, trouble, and expense to the advertiser. Nearly all the newspapers in the country are received and filed at their office. Business men are cordially invited to call and examine their papers and prices.

BARTLETT & COMPANY,
NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS,
For WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & BAKER, HOWE, SINGER, AND ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Wholesale and Retail Salesrooms No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, A select assortment of Children's Walking Boots, Ladies' Slippers, all colors, with new styles of buckles, such as worn in the sixteenth century. Black satin slippers, $1.
E. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
When Olive Tar is applied, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
They Revitalize and Purify the Blood,
They impart Energy to the Nervous System,
They Invigorate the Liver,
They Strengthen the Digestion,
They Regulate the Secretions of the Body,
And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from the following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
Geo. Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
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Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
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SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices. Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of those diseases as water is to quench thirst; also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

INLAND AND STEAMSHIP EXPRESSES,
For the
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Have space contracts on the steamships
JAMES ADGER, COLUMBIA, MARION and NASHVILLE, — For Charleston.
On the
MONTGOMERY, HUNTSVILLE, R. R. CUYLER, FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA, — For Savannah.
And on the
JAMESTOWN, YORKTOWN and ROANOKE, — For Norfolk, City Point and Petersburgh.
Goods for the above-named steamships are received and forwarded by Adams' Express Company, up to 2 P. M. on sailing days.
INLAND EXPRESSES
For all parts of the South, leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 12:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Goods intended for the land route should be plainly marked,
"INLAND EXPRESS."
The fast NEW-ORLEANS 84 HOUR EXPRESS, viâ Orange and Alexandria, Va., and Tennessee,
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JACKSON RAILROAD,
Leaves at 12:30 and 5:30 P. M., reaching
MEMPHIS in 2 days, and
NEW-ORLEANS in 3½ days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
When the value of the merchandise shipped by the Adams' Express Company is inserted in the receipts at time of shipment, the Company insure against all risks, at a low rate of premium.
Our wagons call for goods in any part of the City. Merchants hanging out the Company's call cards may depend on the drivers calling.
Apply to JOHN HOEY, at our Office, No. 59 Broadway, for rates, special contracts, insurance, time, &c., &c.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICES,
No. 442 Broadway,
and
New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, 27th-st.

COAL-OIL LAMP ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.
PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.
The attention of Lamp Manufacturers, Coal-oil and Petroleum Refiners, and the public generally, is called to the ACAMINE LAMP, which will be on exhibition on and after Sept. 4, at the office of the undersigned.
The Acamine Lamp burns Kerosene, Coal, Carbon and the Hydro-Carbon oils, &c.,
WITHOUT CHIMNEY, SMOKE, SMELL,
or any of the objections hitherto supposed insurmountable.
It gives a brilliant light, nearly resembling gas; and a very pleasant flame; is portable, easily managed, entirely safe, and can be manufactured of any required size.
The advantages of such a lamp will be self-evident to every consumer of coal-oil. This lamp is the invention of Wm. H. Racey, Esq., of East Florida, to whom several patents have been issued, completely covering the principles, &c., involved, and embracing the rights to work under the same abroad or in the United States. To parties desirous of securing the control of this invention for the whole United States, the expediency is suggested of a prompt, liberal and direct application, as its exhibition will only take place (as thus far determined) in the City of New-York, and that for only a limited period, the patentee, in the event of a speedy and satisfactory negotiation not taking place, having made arrangements for its disposal in another form. Parties wishing to negotiate for the same, will please apply to HORATIO EAGLE, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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SUPPLIED WITH 15,000 COPIES
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APPLETON'S OFFICIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,
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THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. Childs, Secretary.

$40. PARKER SEWING MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

WHO WANTS WHISKERS?—DO YOU want a moustache? If your's won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my Onguent. It will force the beard to grow on the beardless face, in a few weeks. It does not effect the skin, and will not stain or injure it. It has now been before the public for 8 years, and has always given satisfaction. Price, $1; sold by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12¼ o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

HUSBAND, WIFE, DAUGHTER, SON.
Your hair will cease to fall if you will apply
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It will cause the Hair to grow in bald places.
It will restore Gray Hair to its youthful color.
It will cure all diseases of the Scalp.
It can do no harm. It is not a dye.
That it will do all the above we have
CERTIFICATES FROM
Rev. J. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. E. R. Fairchild, Montgomery, N. Y.
Rev. C. A. Buckbee, New-York City.
Rev. Joseph McKee, New-York City.
Rev. James Hoyt, Orange, N. J.
Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass.
And numerous others of equal reliability.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and where only a hair-dressing is required it is the best extant for young or old; for beautifying, preserving, and making it soft silky and glossy, and disposes it to remain in any desired position.
Dépôt No. 198 Greenwich-st., and for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

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N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers' LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
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HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.
THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
PROSPECTUS.
The XXth Volume of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced on the 1st of September. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to result, we trust, in a Republican triumph through the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, we shall give our utmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other topics must wait, or be reduced to the narrowest dimensions, until the eventful 6th of November. After that time, but more especially after the 1st of next January, we shall be able to forego political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to
I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.
II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.
III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The Progress of Mining, Iron-making, Steel-making, Cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.
IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European capitals to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.
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NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.
The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.
Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE, Corner 34th-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.
No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

CLINTON INSTITUTE—NO. 135 (LATE NO. 93) West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This institution, a select Classical and English School for boys, is now in its twentieth year of successful operation; has large, light, and well-ventilated rooms; able, faithful, and experienced teachers, who give the most assiduous care to the moral and physical well-being of their pupils, as well as to their intellectual advancement. Pupils are received at all ages, and advanced, as fast as their health and intellectual development will allow, to an honorable entrance into college or business life. Opens for the season of 1860-1 on Monday, Sept. 3. Terms—From $6 to $20 per quarter. Circulars, with the most ample references, can be had at the Institute.
MIRON J. HAZLETONE, Principal.
REV. H. M. SERENBETZ, Prof. French and German.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A select classical and English school for boys, delightfully located near the summit of Orange mountain, and within an hour's ride, by the Morris and Essex railroad, of the City. The scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 10. Circulars may be obtained by addressing J. E. KITTREDGE, Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.
Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

AT $2 50 FOR WRITING; BOOK-KEEP-ING and Arithmetic $5 per month or $10 per quarter. Parents not wishing to have their sons studies interrupted during the Summer vacation can have them continued to advantage at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. King says: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, September 10. After September 1st, Mrs. Duren will be at home, and will be happy to receive and confer with parents and guardians relative to the reception of pupils for the coming Academical year.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 11½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—FOR SALE—A good boarding and day school of sixty girls, on the Hudson River, near New-York. Terms, $350 cash. Possession given immediately. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, at Earl's Hotel, New-York, on the 1st and 3d days of September.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS, FOR REA-sons which will be made known to parents, three or four American boys will be admitted as boarders in a select Academy, in Brooklyn—French, Spanish and German languages taught. Address G., Academy, Brooklyn Post-office.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Female Institute will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10th, cor. Carlton and Greene-avs., Brooklyn. The number of pupils having increased, the building has been enlarged during the vacation, so as to meet all the wants of the school.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.
Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counsellor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 466 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.
The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.
The instruction will be conducted by
Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONNAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.
Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.
Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.
For further particulars, apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., at the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and Gymnasium, opposite City Hall, REV. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, commences its Fall Term on Monday, Sept. 3. Boys only. Number limited. Instruction and culture thorough, both of body and mind. For circulars or interview apply as above.

V. DE COURCELLE & J. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholars, at very low prices.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CARROLL PARK Classical and Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st., corner of President, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. None but thorough teachers will be employed in the several departments. The Principal can be seen at No. 4 West Carroll-place.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF MORE THAN twenty years' experience in teaching the German language, book-keeping and mathematics, especially mercantile arithmetic, desires to engage for giving lessons in either of the above branches, in some respectable institution of this City. He is perfectly familiar with the English language, and enjoyed the greater part of his experience in this City. Persons wishing to avail themselves of his services will apply to Z., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies, or to gentlemen desiring private tuition for their sons, as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. The highest references given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN who has taught the modern languages in schools, and also in some of the most respectable families in this City, wishes a situation in a first-rate school in or out of the City, or in a private family. Testimonials and references of the best authorities. Address C. D., Box No. 2,975 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, OF SEVERal years' experience in one of the largest schools in this City, wishes to form an engagement in a school to take the charge of the French department, or would give private lessons in French. References from the school where she has taught five years. Address M. O., Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY AN ENGLISH lady an occupation as Teacher in a school, together with Music, she would superintend junior classes in drawing and French, and is willing to assist in other duties required in a school. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT Teacher for a small private school; one able to teach the classics or the mathematics would be preferred. No objection to an English, Irish or Scotch gentleman. Address B. C. D. Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS INTERPRETER, &c.—A YOUNG GENtleman, 18 years of age, desires a situation as interpreter of French and German, and to do the business of private secretary, if desired, with a gentleman intending to travel in Europe. The best of references as to character and qualifications can be given. Address D. R. N., Box No. 1,613 Post-Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A DAILY GOVERNESS, experienced in tuition, and with best of references, wishes a few pupils to instruct in English and French, at their residence or at her own. Apply to GOVERNESS, No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A LADY of large experience and ability to teach French in a first-class boarding-school in the City; she must speak English readily, as well as French. Address H., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A NATIVE of Germany, has a few leisure hours on Saturday, which he would like to devote to teaching German to pupils, either single or in classes, on moderate terms. Address A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, No. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements; has hot and cold water to 4 stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stair-ways, mirrors, etc. Will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, between 1 and 8 o'clock, P. M., to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—NEAR 5th-av., on 34th-st. Address H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house, furnished, within fifteen minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The outbuildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON-place, near Broadway, till April or May. Four-story and basement; in good order; price $225 per month, with security for the furniture being unabused. Address D., Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GOOD three story brick house with attic, about 21 feet wide, well furnished, in Irving-place, will be let to a good tenant until 1st of May next; rent at the rate of $2,000 per annum. Address Box No. 240 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st. on next MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 7½ o'clock. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH,
GEO. WICKS, Secretary, pro tem. President.
AUG. 31, 1860. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat, containing about 11¾ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d-st., New-York, and Weehawken, two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours, from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—green-house, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, for a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—LOCATIONS FOR COUNTRY RESIdences in the county of Westchester, about four miles from the Central Park, *via* the "Central Park Bridge," at the site of Macomb's Dam, Harlem River, and about ¾ of a mile north of the High Bridge, in quantities to suit purchasers, from 3 to 20 acres, and in value from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre, in a neighborhood already established as one of the best in the vicinity of New-York, which will secure it against nuisances. Also, in said county, by the same proprietor, 17 miles from the Central Park, parcels varying in size from 10 to 50 acres, and in value from $200 to $400 per acre; neighborhood and surroundings as above described. Information can be had by applying to Andrew Findlay, No 349 Pearl-st., or of the proprietor, LEWIS G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester County, and at either place maps may be seen and appointments made to view the premises. None of the above property will be sold unless the party purchasing intends to build for occupation. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the best manner; carriage house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached; distant one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York. Steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold with or without the whole amount of land. Terms easy. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a valuable country residence, two miles from the City of Schenectady. The house is nearly new—large and commodious. The purchaser can have either the house and outbuilding, or from 5 to 50 acres of land, either a grove or clear land.
This is an elegant residence, and within the limits of the city, thus giving to the owner the advantages of free schooling in an excellent school. Inquire of
JACKSON & THOMSON, Attorneys.
SCHENECTADY, Aug. 22, 1860.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.—The Executors of the real estate of David Day, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, comprising nearly one acre of ground; a fine garden, with an abundance of choice fruit; a good dwelling-house and stable, and having a front on the public square of over 125 feet. For further particulars inquire of WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J., or JAS. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT COLD Spring; large house, barn, &c.; fine trees; five minutes' from dépôt. Also, several building sites in the most beautiful part of the Hudson Highlands, opposite West Point. Communication with New-York several times a day; time, one hour 40 minutes. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, or to JOHN GARRISON, Esq., Garrison's.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Seven rooms finished, with a cellar, cistern and a well, and half an acre of ground, at the rate of $12 50 per month. A lease may be had for years. Easy access from New-York by steamboat *Mattano*, from foot of Fulton Market-slip, or by the 2d or 3d av. cars to 86th-st., and across the river. Inquire of G. MARC.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit, shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never-failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from dépôt. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Rahway, N. J., 20 miles from the City by steamboat, or one hour by railroad. Good house and outbuildings, with 90 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR, SEVEN OR THIRTEEN ACRES IN one plot, fronting the Park, at Riverdale, fourteen miles from the City Hall, well wooded, with fine river and landscape views, and in a good neighborhood. For sale by H. F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR Sale.—A large and well finished frame house, 22x30 with an extension 14x28. Lot 25x100, house contains 13 rooms, 2 kitchens, 7 closets, large cellar, arched parlors, sliding doors, ornamental cornice and centres. Gas throughout, marble mantels, grates, &c. Price $3 600. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, Skillman st. between Myrtle and Willoughby av. middle of the block east side, or of R. HALL, 35 John st. New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 75 and 77 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and improved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; hardwood doors and black walnut stairs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises. 34th-st. is a 100-foot street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 66 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; all the modern improvements. Also, the new three-story high-stoop house No. 128 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $650 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Must be sold to close a concern. Two three-story brick houses and lots in Fulton-st., Brooklyn; the corner is a first-rate stand for any business; has been a family grocery the last six years; a large part of the amount can remain for five years. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands, corner of Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS FRONTING on 138th and 137th streets, "Wilton," near Port Morris. Price $1,500, only 10 per cent. cash required. Splendid water view. East River from Flushing to Astoria, with its living panorama. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., or at Wilton every afternoon.

TWENTY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS in Division and Green avs., Brooklyn, for sale on easy terms, or for exchange for first-class tenement or other property in this City. W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Stillman-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BROWN STONE FRONT House, in perfect order, 20x56, three stories, basement and under cellar,—situate on Murray Hill, 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $13,000. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 1,129 Broadway, next to cor. 34th-st.

WEST HOBOKEN LOTS.—SEVEN CHOICE lots on Palisade-av. and Union-st., six fronting on the avenue, a horse railroad will pass the property; finely located, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone-front house, replete with the modern improvements; parlor and hall doors, and hall trimmings and stairs, black walnut. No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A TERM OF years, a good 4-story stone or brick high-stoop, full-width house, in complete order, for a first-class tenant, with a small family, situate between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; range of rent from $1,500 to $1,800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL house, with the modern improvements, neatly furnished, is wanted in New-York or Brooklyn; rent must not exceed $800 per annum; possession about the 1st of October. Address, with particulars, G. V., Box No. 2,650 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A PERSON HAVING A small modern improved house pleasantly located, (not farther up town than the 9th Ward preferred,) to let or for sale, for cash, may address J. L. P., Box No. 2951 lower Post-Office. Terms must be moderate.

A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR OR BASEMENT wanted by a young physician, for an office; location between 24th and 36th sts., west of 6th-av. Address MEDICUS, Station E. Post-office, 8th-av.

TO THE TRADE.—A JOB LOT OF REVOLVING pistols for sale below cost of manufacture. Also, Wesson's vest pocket pistols, 4½ ounces, for sale by JOSEPH MERWIN, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants. Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:
All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 8th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:
1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the same Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.
2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.
3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 8th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.
4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture, dated August 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.
Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.
Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Depôsit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased by said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chains, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859 and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.
jy14-law12w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL RANDALL, Receiver and Plaintiff, against SAMUEL F. IRELAND, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON, and others, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 2d day of August, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1860.
ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant, *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against the late firm of Kolff & Persuhn, of the City of New York, are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the Assignee at the office of the subscriber, on or before the 15th of September next; and that a dividend of the assets of the said firm will be made by the Assignee, on the 15th of the same month, at the same place.
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Attorney for the Assignee, No. 51 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, is this day dissolved, Mr. ISELIN withdrawing in consequence of ill health. The outstanding business of the house will be settled by either of the partners.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
JOHN A. ISELIN,
WM. M. CLARKE.
The subscribers will continue the business under the firm of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., and have admitted as partner Mr. B. M. NEVERS, Jr., who will attend to the business of the Stock Exchange.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
WM. M. CLARKE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of CALDWELL & PURDY, and will continue the Ship Brokerage and Commission business heretofore carried on by the former at No. 159 Front-st.
EBEN. CALDWELL, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860. WILLIAM M. PURDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES LANIER has been admitted as a member of our firm. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE COUNTRY STORE,
AND STOCK OF GOODS, ALSO, A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.
In order to close the estate of the late Isaac Peck, deceased, (the senior partner of the late and old-established houses of ISAAC PECK & CO., and of ISAAC PECK & SON, in the thriving village of Flushing, L. I.,) the store and fixtures, with the stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, &c. Also the outside business of the same late firm, comprising lumber and building materials in all of its various branches, coal, wood, bricks, lime, &c., are now offered for sale, either separately or in connection, on the most advantageous terms.
To a party desirous of commencing the mercantile business this is an opportunity presented rarely met with.
With the above is also offered for sale about 900 feet of the most valuable
WATER FRONT AND DOCK PROPERTY,
located on Clinton-av., with all the improvements thereon. The value of this property for
MANUFACTURING OR BUSINESS
purposes is such, that the location of it is only necessary to be seen to be fully appreciated.
With the great facilities (of almost hourly communication with the City) of a steam ferry to the property, in full operation, and also of a railroad, gives it an importance worthy the attention of capitalists and business men. Apply to ISAAC PECK'S SONS.
FLUSHING LANDING, Aug. 27, 1860.

TO DAGUERREIAN ARTISTS.—FOR SALE, at Newark, N. J., a Gallery, with all the necessary fixtures, furniture, stock, etc.; is located in the centre of the city, on Broad-st., and is a good place for business, —the owner having recently died. A good opportunity is here offered to a party wishing to enter business. The Gallery is an old established one. Little money will be required, on good security. Address Box No. 370 Newark, N. J., Post-office.

WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in cash, and merchants, can hear of an extra opportunity for investment (100 per cent. guaranteed) by calling, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, upon F. D. RICHARDSON, No. 75 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE. W. VAN WYCK. 103 Fulton-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARMS.

WISCONSIN FARMS.—WANTED, IMPROVED farms in Wisconsin, or deeded lands, if well located, in exchange for merchandise and Eastern property. Also, a drug store doing a good business, in exchange for real estate. M. B. EDSON, No. 34 Pine-st., Room 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at the carriage-house, No. 83 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. T. HUNGERFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At public auction on THIS DAY (Saturday,) at the elegant brown-stone residence, 70 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, drawing-room suites, Book-case, etageres, statuary, engravings, oil-paintings, vases,

Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, received for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rosewood suites in moreen, silk in crimson figured brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, centre tables, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, iron bedsteads, rosewood armoir & glace with French plate glass door, lounges and sofas in brocatel, easy chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers in ditto, rosewood Canterbury lady's secretary, embracing an assortment of furniture amongst which will be found almost every article requisite for furnishing a first-class house.

Also, (at 12 o'clock,) a superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano, beautifully inlaid with pearl, pearl keys, with all the modern improvements, and made by the celebrated maker Hartman.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very stylish and handsome bay horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, kind in single and double harness, of great ambition, and has trotted a mile in 3:48, to pole, on common roads, with three in the wagon. He is a splendid horse under the saddle, possessing unusual style of action.

Also, a very stylish black horse; drives without a check-rein; is 15¼ hands high, warranted sound and kind, an excellent family horse; is sold by order of the owner, on account of protracted absence in Europe. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase a good horse.

Also, a buggy, belonging to the same party, and made by Lawrence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock. LARGE and PEREMPTORY SALE of PAPERS and STATIONERY, comprising Fine, Superfine and Extra Note, Letter, Cap and Blank Book Papers, and an extensive variety of Staple and Fancy Stationery; including Blank Books, Envelopes, &c., &c. Also, a choice Collection of Stereoscopic Views and Instruments. The whole well worthy the attention of buyers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, pier and mantel mirrors, hair mattresses, oil-paintings, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, iron safe, writing desks, clocks, sewing machines, piano-forte, &c., the whole for absolute sale.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 68 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 406 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for an equal amount of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the fourth installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 6th September at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 28, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.

E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and upwards, and five per cent. on larger sums. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $2,400,000, and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 30, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, VINCENT TILYOU, Jr., was elected Secretary of this Company. ALBERT WARD, President.

NEW ISSUE OF SCRIP.—THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL, 1860, now coming out, will be purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ARKANSAS STATE BONDS, UNION BANK of Florida Bonds, Texas Debt, bought. GEO. K. BISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF Astronomy and Astrology, is at No. 168 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community; her predictions are sure; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1833.
Nos. 79 Chatham-st. and 16 North William-st., Chatham is Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case Warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Mensus	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life: Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians. 15

N. B.—The books, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $5 or $10 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 563 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $5. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXTENSION of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact in its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Nine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—A HOUSEHOLD NECESSARY.—Owing to its wonderful effects in all cases of External Injury, this matchless curative should be considered an article of the first necessity in every household. Promptly applied to a bruise, burn, scald, wound, fracture, dislocation, or sprain, it will often save the victim of the accident from lifelong deformity and lameness. Many a limb has been preserved from the knife and saw of the surgeon by its early use. It arrests inflammation and pain, and prevents lockjaw and mortification. There is nothing to compare with it in cases of rheumatism, cramp, contracted joint, tumor, ulceration, &c., &c. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1854.*

DR. C. D. LAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 456 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first door, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and listreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at Brat. The Hunterian Dispensary (No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without ulceting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than 24 hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and place of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure or local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure from New-York will be on
TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
From Pier No. 26 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage to Southampton, $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.

THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$80
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

For freight or passage, apply to TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, or any specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 39 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, will succeed on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, and the NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Adams' Express Company's Great Southern Express, is carriers on the steamers of this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from pier No. —,
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 83 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. K. CUYLER, Capt. FRED. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $28; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Sept. 6.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on

SATURDAY	Sept. 15
MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 963 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMEIR, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, JR., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 8½. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glenwood and Glen Cove, stopping at Strattonport, Boyles' Dock, City Island and New-Rochelle.—Steamer MAY FLOWER, from Catharine-st., every SUNDAY, at 8.30; Delancey-st., 8.45; 10th-st., 9; 24th-st., 9.15; 37th-st., 9.30. A fine grove, fitted with tables, benches, &c., free to the passengers. Whole excursion 50 cents.

VAPOR BATHS.—A REMEDY FOR RHEUMAtism, colds, and cutaneous diseases. The most fastidious can regard cleanliness and comfort may safely resort to CARROLL'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Lafayette. Medicated vapor, sulphur and iodine baths skillfully administered.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. F. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Mon.,	Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 20, 6¼ A. M.
Thes.,	Aug. 21, 11¾ A. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 21, 6¾ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 22, 12 M.	Wed.	Aug. 22, 6¾ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 23, 6¾ A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday,	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
Sat.,	25, connect 9½ A. M.	Sat.,	25, connect 9¾ A. M.
Sund.,	Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Sat.,	Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27, 3¾ P. M.	Mon.,	27, connect 7½ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 29, 3 P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 27, 10¾ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 29, 7 A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31, 3 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1, connect 8 A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Mon.,	Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 1, connect 8 A. M.
		Mon.,	Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
		Mon.,	S

FEMORAL CONSUMPTION.

The Secretary of War and the DeGroot Claim—Extraordinary Award of Secretary Floyd.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The superstitious custom which arose in the dark ages of the world of appropriating a tutelar divinity to every nation, city, craft and calling, not excepting the most infamous, has not quite melted away under the concentrated light of the Nineteenth Century; and, since the developments of modern civilization have given rise to new trades and occupations, nothing could be more reasonable than to allow an extension of the calendar, so that the peculiar wants and exigencies of all may be cared for. On this equitable principle I must put in a plea for the modern institution, vulgarly and irreverently designated the Lobby. If such distinguished personages in mystical circles as Venus and Mercury condescended to be the patrons of lewd women and light-fingered men, may not the Lobby with reason demand a representation of their peculiar interests? And, since the poets and chroniclers of ancient times took the liberty of making celestial divinities out of terrestrial heroes, why may not we? Who will dispute our equal right in the premises? And if this point be conceded, who would hesitate as to the person on whom the Lobby would confer the office of tutelary divinity—that is to say, supposing him to be already translated to another sphere? Can it be doubted, after all I have written on the subject, who is entitled to the honor of canonization?

Having broached this subject of the Lobby thus abruptly, I propose to give a chapter of its recent operations—for you must know that the Lobby is a progressive institution, and by no means confines its sphere of action to the purlieus of the Capitol, during the sittings of Congress, but conducts a lucrative business during the recess, at the other end of the avenue.

The case of DE GROOT is the most recent development, and demands immediate attention. DE GROOT is the hero of the hour, and he must be heard. The story is a little complicated with contracts and conveyances, with parties of the first part and parties of the second part; but one fact is patent and palpable, viz.: that whatever defects there may be in the case of DE GROOT, are more than covered by the noble generosity of the Secretary of War, who is the arbiter between the Government and the claimant.

I proceed now to state the facts in the case, and can substantiate almost every material one by Executive Document, No. 85, Thirty-sixth Congress, First Session. This document contains the original contract with DEGGES & SMITH for furnishing brick to Capt. MEIGS, the Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, together with the sub-contracts, official statements of the utter failure of the contractors, their sureties, and the assignees, or agents of the sureties, to comply with the contract, and the award given by the Secretary of the Treasury in the case in 1858.

The contract was originally entered into by Capt. MEIGS, on the part of the Government, with W. H. DEGGES and F. H. SMITH, on the 23d January, 1854. The contract cites as a condition the following joint resolution of Congress, approved April 14, 1852: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract heretofore made." Capt. MEIGS reserves, also, on the part of the Government, the right to cancel the contract at any time, if he shall "be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with" by the contractors, "or that it is not in due progress of execution," or if they are "irregular or negligent." On these express conditions, DEGGES & SMITH agree to furnish and deliver "at such places and times, and in such quantities," as Capt. MEIGS may direct, as many as twenty-five millions of brick, but not more than forty millions. They were to deliver 60,000 bricks per *day*, if required, and were to receive $8 75 per thousand for them. Capt. MEIGS, as the agent of the Government and Superintendent of the work, was to retain 10 per cent. of the sums due the contractors upon the delivery of the brick as a guarantee of future faithful performance. Such was the contract.

C. ALEXANDER and A. H. MECHLIN, ...s of this city, were sureties for DEGGES & ... It soon became apparent that the principals would be unable to comply with their engagement with the Government Agent; and the latter held the sureties responsible for its execution. The former gave up the contract, on the 14th April, 1855, and on the 5th of May following, the sureties entered into a sub-contract with WM. H. DE GROOT, who agreed to furnish the brick on the terms stipulated in the original contract between Captain MEIGS and DEGGES & SMITH. MECHLIN & ALEXANDER, in a "memorandum of agreement," &c., convey to DE GROOT a piece of land containing fifty acres, in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the line of the Aqueduct, and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which runs parallel to it, with all the implements, machinery and building thereon, together with a canal boat, and other articles, for the sum of $10,000. This ground had been purchased and fitted up by MECHLIN & ALEXANDER as a brickyard. The conveyance was made on condition that DE GROOT should execute a deed of trust to MECHLIN & ALEXANDER for the land, as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract, with other conditions not necessary to specify. MECHLIN & ALEXANDER also reserved the right of retaining five per cent. of all payments made by Capt. MEIGS for brick as a further guarantee against loss. On these terms a power of attorney was made to DE GROOT to draw the money from Capt. MEIGS for brick delivered.

This appears upon the face of the agreement; but Mr. BATES, who came in afterwards as a sub-contractor, states that CHARLES STEARNS was the real sub-contractor, and that he associated with him DE GROOT and DANIEL S. DARLING. The firm went under the style of DANIEL S. DARLING & Co. They were to be equal sharers of the profits. This firm was never recognized by Capt. MEIGS, and his official intercourse with it was through MECHLIN & ALEXANDER, whom he continued to hold responsible, as the original sureties of DEGGES & SMITH. The firm never manufactured and delivered a brick from the yard. In the statement of the account by the Third Auditor, dated May 18, 1860, the firm of DE GROOT, DARLING & Co. are credited with the delivery of 1,390,753 bricks; but I have it on undoubted authority that these bricks were purchased from the brickmakers of Washington; that the sub-contractor utterly failed to supply Capt. MEIGS with bricks as fast as they were needed; that he was compelled to purchase from other sources, and to allow the contractors credit for them, with a heavy drawback for transportation. At length STEARNS notified MECHLIN & ALEXANDER of his withdrawal from the firm of DARLING & Co. The latter broke down, and the sureties of DEGGES & SMITH took the contract out of their hands, and on the 3d of March, 1856, made a similar sub-contract with HENRY KELLOGG. GEORGE A. BATES joined KELLOGG in the following month, when the firm was known under the style of KELLOGG & BATES. They took the property which had been conditionally deeded to DE GROOT, DARLING & Co., and held it until it was canceled, in consequence of the failure of Congress to appropriate money for carrying on the work. Capt. MEIGS accredits H. KELLOGG, as attorney for MECHLIN & ALEXANDER, with 1,160,000 bricks.

It is clear from this plain statement of the terms of the contract, and the utter failure of all the parties to it, whether principals or assignees, to comply with its conditions, that not a cent was due to any of them in strict law. They knew that Congress might fail to make appropriations, and agreed in advance to take the risk. But in fact, as will be seen above, DE GROOT failed before the appropriations gave out, and he is not the shadow of a claim upon the Government on that score.

However, Congress, not wishing to deal with the contractors as any private individual would do, adopted, in a spirit rather of charity than equity, the following joint resolution, on the 3d of March, 1857:

Resolved, by, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall settle and adjust, *with all the parties respectively interested therein*, on principles of justice and equity, all damages, losses and liabilities incurred or sustained by said parties respectively on account of their contract for manufacturing brick for the Washington Aqueduct; and he is hereby directed to pay the amount found due by such settlement and adjustment out of the appropriation made for paying the liabilities for said Aqueduct by the Act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857, &c.; *Provided*, that the said parties first surrender to the United States all the brick made, together with all the machinery and appliances and other personal property prepared for executing the said contract, and that the said contract be canceled.

On the basis of this joint resolution, Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, rendered his award in the premises, which bears date Jan. 11, 1858. His statement and decision are perfectly conclusive. He interprets the resolution as liberally as any honest public officer could do, and agrees to pay the claimants $29,534 19. This award embraces the whole case, and all the claimants, including DE GROOT. Mr. COBB states the case thus:

"The claimants having complied with the requirements of the *proviso*, (that is, by the surrender to the Government of the brick machinery and fixtures of every kind,) ask for the allowance under the following heads:

1. Loss and damage sustained in the preparation of the brick-yard.

2. Compensation for the property turned over by them to the Government, as required by the proviso to the joint resolution.

3. An allowance for such profit as they would have realized from their contract had they been enabled to complete it."

Secretary COBB admits the justice of the first and second points without a word. But he rejects the idea of compensating the claimants for the loss of profits on all the work they might have done, if they had complied with their engagements, and if the appropriations had been continued, as utterly preposterous. He justly says:

"By the terms of the contract, the parties had assumed the risk of a failure of Congress to make appropriations to carry on the work. The appropriations were not *made, and the parties appealed to Congress to relieve them from that provision of the contract. Without such relief they were entitled to no remuneration.* When Congress responded to their application it can hardly be supposed that it was intended not merely to relieve them from such loss as they had incurred on account of the failure of the Government to make the appropriation, but also from any loss sustained by them in consequence of their own imprudent mismanagement."

Evidence was taken as to the proper cost of preparing such a yard as the Company owned. Four witnesses examined the premises as to its value when abandoned by the claimants. One of those called on the part of the Government, CHARLES L. COLTMAN, an intelligent, experienced and successful builder, estimated the value of the yard at $8,862. R. H. LAMBELL'S estimate was $13,200. A. DE BAUM and R. A. VENALEN, on the part of the claimants, valued the yard at $21,062 43. Mr. COBB very wisely took the average of these differing estimates, viz.:

.....	$16,296 94
To this sum he added for wood and coal turned over	1,694 19
Value of the land	1,500 00
Bricks turned over	7,093 66
Certain other articles	831 00
Total	$27,415 79
Ten per cent. withheld on payments per contract	2,118 40
Total	$29,534 19

Such was the fair and liberal award of Mr. COBB. The resolution referring the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury was made before the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN commenced, and before the character and genius of the Secretary of War could be known, if indeed his appointment to the office he still holds had been made public. But at any rate, DE GROOT has profited by experience, or by the advice of the Lobby. The resolution of June 15th, 1860, for the relief of DE GROOT, judiciously refers the case to the Secretary of War. It says nothing of the other claimants, but authorizes the head of the War Department to settle the claim of DE GROOT "on principles of justice and equity," allowing to him "the amount actually expended by him in and about the execution of the said contract; and also to indemnify him for such losses, liabilities and damages as by virtue of the said joint resolution (of 1857) he was entitled to receive," &c.

Nothing is here said about allowing profits on forty millions of brick, of which DE GROOT never made one, or never delivered one of his own make; but *Secretary Floyd has not scrupled to award to this man, De Groot, the enormous sum of* $119,000! I have many other interesting particulars to give, but must close for the present. A more glaring outrage was never perpetrated on the highway. An injunction has been filed by a man named STRONG, on what precise ground I am not able to learn; but the probability is that the money will be paid out as soon as this impertinent obstacle can be got rid of. It is said that the Attorney General advised his colleague of the War Department to help DE GROOT and his lobby friends on the liberal scale above indicated. I know nothing of this, but I feel surprised that Secretary FLOYD should consent to divide the honor of a transaction so characteristic of his administration. It is said, and I believe on good authority, that this decision of FLOYD is regarded by Mr. COBB with unconcealed disgust.

OBSERVER.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the Packet Ship Roscius—Rescue of her Officers and Crew—Their Arrival at this Port.

By the arrival of the Havre packet ship *Zurich*, Capt. BAXTER, we have intelligence of the loss of the Liverpool packet ship *Roscius*, Capt. HALLETT, which was abandoned on Sunday, Aug. 26, in a sinking condition, the officers, two lady passengers, and the crew escaping on board the *Zurich*, by which they were brought to this port.

The *Roscius* sailed from Liverpool July 8, with a cargo of coal for New-York, and reports having had light winds and moderate weather until she arrived at St. George's Shoal. The voyage, which had thus far been a very pleasant one, was destined to a sad termination, almost at the port of destination. On Saturday, Aug. 25, in lat. 40° 41', and lon. 67° 45', a heavy gale came on from the southwest, and continued to blow with great force, veering during the day to northwest, and knocking up a heavy cross sea, causing the ship to labor badly. She was put under close-reefed topsails, and finally hove to. During the day she was struck by a tremendous sea, which hove the ship down, and shifted her cargo. The decks were also swept of everything movable, and the bulwarks stove. While lying in the trough of the sea unmanageable, she sprung a leak, which necessitated the employment of all hands at the pumps. A butt had started under the fore chains, and the sea rushed in with great force, and, despite all the efforts of the crew at the pumps, the water gained upon them, and in five hours there were nearly six feet of water in the hold.

It now became apparent that the ship would go down, and while a portion of the crew were employed at the pumps, the officers and the rest of the men set to work to clear the boats, and get them in readiness to leave the ship. The only lady passengers on board were Mrs. HALLETT, the mate's wife, and Mrs. SMITH, the wife of the carpenter. It is due to these ladies to say, that they manifested great coolness and intrepidity during the trying scenes through which they passed.

For twenty-four hours the crew toiled unceasingly at the pumps, a constant look-out being kept for passing ships. On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, the look-out on board the *Zurich* saw some blue-lights thrown up to the westward, and as they were already near the easterly cruising ground of the Sandy Hook pilot boats, they judged them to be pilot's signals. Afterwards they saw seven rockets thrown up, one after the other, in quick succession. This greatly puzzled the officers of the *Zurich*, but they more than suspected that the pyrotechnic display must proceed from some vessel in distress, and orders were given to keep the ship as near for the lights as possible, she at the time going sharp on a wind. At daylight the look-out from the fore-top descried a vessel to windward, lying on her beam ends, with her lower tops all and reefed foresail set. She appeared to be wallowing in the trough of the sea, and wholly unmanageable, going round and round. Capt. BAXTER gave orders to get the boats ready to render assistance to the vessel in distress, as soon as they should approach the wreck near enough to ascertain her situation and wants. Meantime the *Zurich* was kept heading towards the stranger, whose flag they now discovered set union down.

At 10 o'clock they saw a boat launched from the wreck and pulled towards them. The boat contained the second mate of the *Roscius*, a part of the crew and some baggage. On coming alongside they soon ascertained the name and situation of the sinking vessel. The baggage was taken on board of the *Zurich*, and the ship hove to, to await the return of the boat for the remainder of the officers and crew. In a short time a life-boat, containing the whole crew, with two ladies, together with the first boat and a considerable quantity of baggage, came along-side, and the occupants were gladly welcomed on board. The ladies had suffered much from fatigue, exposure and alarm, but they were all soon comfortably provided for in the snug cabins of the *Zurich*.

Capt. HALLETT, of the *Roscius*, proved to be a personal friend of Capt. BAXTER, of the *Zurich*, and the greeting between these two hardy sons of the ocean was that of neighbors as well as of warm-hearted sailors. The crew of the ill-fated ship had been at the pumps eight hours constantly at the pumps, and were greatly worn out. They were permitted to rest themselves, and then, as they were wanted, each turn about, and assisted in ships's duty.

At 4 o'clock of the 26th, the *Roscius* was seen to be settling fast, and she probably went to the bottom the same night. The falling in with the *Zurich* was thus most providential. The boats of the *Roscius* were set adrift, as there was no room for them on the *Zurich's* decks, she being full of passengers.

The rescued officers, with the two ladies, left the ship on arriving at Staten Island, and came to the City to their friends. Capt. HALLETT wishes to return his thanks in behalf of his officers and crew to Capt. BAXTER and officers, for the kind manner in which they have been treated since they have been on board his vessel.

The *Roscius* was built in New-York in 1838, and was owned by HOWLAND & FOTHINGHAM, of this City. She was fully insured in Wall-street.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER F. C. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer*, dated Dennisville, says the schooner *Francis C. Smith*, of Boston, for Fort Richmond, capsized off Montauk, in a squall, on Tuesday. All hands were lost except E. B. SMITH. The body of the captain's son was taken from the wreck, and forwarded to Absecom. The vessel is a total wreck twelve miles west of Montauk.

THE SCHOONER PLUTARCH ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 31.

The schooner *Plutarch*, from St. Mary's with a cargo of wheat and tobacco for Baltimore, was run down by the steamer *St. Nicholas*, on Wednesday night, and sunk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—The Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Piano manufacturers, opened their new factory, comprising a full block, fronting on Fourth-avenue and extending from Fifty-second to Fifty-third-street, yesterday. There was a large and very respectable number of visiters present. The firm of STEINWAY & SONS consists of STEINWAY, Sr., and four sons, all of them practical piano-makers. The family came to this country some eleven years ago, from Brunswick, Germany, where HENRY STEINWAY, Sr., had had a Piano-forte manufactory for over twenty-five years. He brought some capital to America, but before starting in business, himself and sons worked for three years as journeymen in the various important manufactories in this City, thus adding to their former Old World experience the practical developments of the New World. The following is a description of their factory. The front on Fourth-avenue has a length of two hundred and one feet, with a depth of forty feet. The wing on Fifty-third-street is one hundred and sixty-five feet in length, and is forty feet in depth. The whole building is six stories high, including the basement. The architecture is of the modern Italian style, with brick lintel arches, brown-stone trimmings, and brick dental cornices. In the yard there are four drying houses, each of which is heated by 2,000 feet of steam-pipe, and contains about 60,000 feet of lumber, so that there are about 240,000 feet of lumber constantly under the process of kiln-drying. There are about 350 men constantly employed, who turn out about thirty square and five grand pianos every week. All the heavier portion of the machinery is located in the basement. In this room are three large planers, one of which is certainly one of the largest instruments of its class existing, planing the largest piano tops or bottoms at once. There are also four up-and-down saws, several circular saws, besides turning lathes, &c. The three stories above are occupied by the case-makers, who take all the single parts made below, put them together, and veneer and finish the cases ready to go up to the top floor, or varnishing room, where every case remains from three to four months, to be thoroughly varnished. On each case-making floor there are three large warming boxes, constructed of sheet-iron, and covered with wood, with sufficient steam-pipes in them to raise the heat to 200°. The varnishing department comprises the top floor, extending the whole length of the front and side building—a length of three hundred and sixty-six feet. From this floor the completely varnished cases are taken one floor lower down in the front building—the sounding-board floor—where the sounding-boards are fitted in. In the floor below, the instruments are strung, the action and key-boards fitted in, and the tops, legs, and lyres adjusted and put on. The partly-finished instruments are then taken first to the floor below, where the action is regulated, thence to the first-floor, where the hammers and the tone are regulated; after which, the final polish is put on the cases, and the perfect piano is ready to be sent down to the salesroom. The front basement contains all the iron-work, plates and bars, drilling-machines, japanning works, and the rosewood veneers. Of the latter the stock on hand is rarely of less value than $8,000. Every part of the factory is heated by means of steam-pipes—30,000 feet of which line the interior. The wood-heating apparatus is also warmed by steam, which also heats the kilns for japanning, etc., etc. There are about six hundred pianos constantly in course of construction, and these, in connection with the hardware, machinery, engine, veneers, lumber, &c., represent at least the sum of $350,000, exclusive of the buildings. The cost of the building and ground is about $150,000. At the entertainment which followed the inspection of the building, interesting speeches were made by H. L. STUART, Esq., Dr. GARDINER, and others.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—CITY WORK.—The various Departments of the City Government, with one or two exceptions, have been unusually dull during the past month—dull even for August—but with the advent of September business will be brisk again. Both branches of the Common Council meet on Monday afternoon, and both will find abundance of business prepared for their action. During the recess a number of contracts have been awarded and await confirmation. The important question, whether the work of laying the new pipes on Fourth-avenue, between the receiving and distributing reservoirs shall be done by days' work (as heretofore authorized by them,) or by contract, will doubtless be considered at an early day. It certainly should receive immediate attention, as the delay already (nearly five weeks) must prove seriously detrimental to the public interest. The Japanese Committee will, of course, in obedience to the loud calls from every quarter, present their items for their little bill, and those will require examination and *may* provoke debate. Then it is not impossible that an effort may be made to seek some share of the glory of which they seem now likely be shorn, on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H.—the Prince. Altogether, the present month bids fair to be prolific of business.

THE E. A. KINSMAN CASE.—The examination in the case of the claimants for insurance on the cargo of the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, the charge being that she was willfully wrecked on one of the Bahama Keys, on the 24th June, which was to have been resumed yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, was, at the request of counsel, put off until Monday next, at 2 P. M. Two of the accused parties had already been bailed, and yesterday the other two, Capt. DOWNS and JOSE C. PEDRAZAS, gave in their bonds, the first for $3,000, the other for $5,000. Nothing has yet been advanced to prove that the vessel was willfully wrecked, but that her cargo's value was largely overestimated and insured, has been established. Among the cargo were 250 barrels fish guano, of the value of $2 50 per barrel. This was insured at the rate of $60 per barrel, and the balance of the cargo in similar proportion. None of the Insurance Companies have as yet paid anything on the insurance, except the Columbia, and that only $3,500. The owners of the vessel were Messrs. VAVARRA BROS. & MORO, of No. 54 Exchange-place, who had her insured in Philadelphia for $5,000.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—DANIEL HORRIGAN, the young man who was beaten on the 20th ult. at the grog-shop, corner of Cedar and West streets, by LORENZO STEPHENS, the bar-keeper, died yesterday of his injuries at the New-York Hospital, where he had remained insensible since the assault. It appears that he and his brother entered the place, and called for drinks, and when about paying for them he and the barkeeper had a dispute about the price, the latter claiming four cents more than was tendered. Angry words followed, and finally the barkeeper struck the deceased upon the head with a sarsaparilla bottle. The latter fled into the street, but was followed by the barkeeper, who several times repeated the blows, and his victim fell insensible to the pavement. A youth, named FREDERICK HELM, is alleged to have aided the barkeeper in the assault. Both were arrested, and gave bail in $1,000 each, but yesterday a warrant for their arrest was issued, and placed in the hands of Capt. HART, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, and had been in the country but six weeks. An inquest will be held upon his body to-day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner GAMBLE, on Friday, concluded the inquest in the case of ALANSON T. HAMBLIN, the lad who was killed last Monday afternoon, by being struck by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, near Fifty-eighth-street, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death by injuries received by being run *over* by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad. We further censure the company for running their trains at the rate of fifteen miles per hour through the City, and we would call the attention of the authorities to the dangerous condition of Fourth-avenue, for foot passengers, between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-fifth streets, and likewise recommend that an ordinance be passed restricting the rate of speed of the steam cars, passing through the city, to six miles per hour."

A MAN KILLED AT THE BALANCE DRY DOCK.—Yesterday afternoon, a very serious accident occurred at the Balance Dry Dock, at the foot of Gouverneur-street, which resulted in the death of one man and the injury of several others. The Austrian bark *Fucine*, ... to the dock for repairs, and while the men were at work upon her a block gave way and the ... fell over on her side. JOSEPH HOWARD, a cap..., was crushed to death instantly, and RONZAT ... and several others were more or less injured. The body of the deceased was taken to the Seventh ... Station-house.

NO BAIL YET FOR DACOSTA.—At the hour appointed yesterday for examining J. W. TRAUTMAN, the proposed bail for DACOSTA, that individual did not appear, and the District Attorney moved to dismiss the case. U. S. Commissioner BETTS, however, adjourned the examination until Tuesday at the request of Counsel, who stated that Mr. T. was absent from town. DACOSTA's trial will come on in October unless he "goes off" before that time.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION—THE LINE TO THE PACIFIC.—This body, embracing the eight principal lines in the country, has been in session for some days at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City. The business transacted was of no public interest except with reference to the subject of an overland line to California. On this subject there was, with one exception, a unanimous vote that it is inexpedient to make any bids for the contract authorized at the last session of Congress.

The Anti-Republican Fusion.

TROUBLE WITH THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN—CONFERENCE MEETING AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Great efforts have been made within the last few days to bring about a fusion between the Breckinridge and Douglas parties in this City and throughout the State, but thus far with little success. The Breckinridge men continue to grow more firm in their faith, and more independent in their attitude, while the Douglas men are disposed to strike a bargain with them. The Douglas State Committee, as was announced yesterday, met in this City on Thursday last, and appointed a committee, consisting of Benjamin Wood, William D. Kennedy and Mr. Laffin, to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the coöperation of all who are opposed to the Republican Party." "Any political organization" is rather indefinite, and quite comprehensive, but still it was understood that the Breckinridge party was the one intended. The only conference that has yet been held in pursuance of the resolution of the State Committee, so far as we are aware, was that held on Thursday evening, between BENJ. WOOD and the President of a prominent Breckinridge association, who met together in a bar-room, when the following colloquy ensued:

PRESIDENT—Well, Mr. WOOD, they say you have been authorized to make a bargain with the Breckinridge men; now what are you you going to do? How many men are you going to give us on the electoral ticket?

Mr. WOOD—Well, I think we shall give you about four.

PRESIDENT—Four! You must be crazy! We want ten, and we won't take one short of that; and, besides, they must all be out-and-out Breckinridge men, and pledged to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and nobody else; you can't come the Bell and Everett game over us.

Mr. WOOD—I'll talk with you some other time.

The Breckinridge State Committee meets in this City next week, when it is expected that the negotiations for a union will be brought to a conclusion one way or the other. JNO. A. GREENE, the Chairman of the State Committee, is now in Washington, consulting with the National Central Committee, and he will doubtless come prepared with an ultimatum for the consideration of the Douglas men.

Meantime the Breckinridge men have suspended operations in this City, have ceased organising clubs in the Wards, and stopped sending documents to the country. Should the attempts at fusion be unsuccessful, they are going to renew their labors and enter the canvass with redoubled zeal.

Gen. LANE, the Breckinridge candidate for Vice-President, who has been stopping in the City for several days past, leaves for Washington to-day, whence he will proceed immediately to Indiana and commence stumping the State. He intends to follow up DOUGLAS from the time he emerges from the Slave States, and out-stump him wherever he goes, while his colleague, BRECKINRIDGE, is to take the stump South, and endeavor to repair the mischief done by the Little Giant in that region.

A private circular was, yesterday, sent to Mr. REUBEN WITHERS, Street-Commissioner SMITH, Collector SCHELL, JOHN T. HALSEY, President of the Naturalized Volunteers, and JOHN FARRELL, Secretary of the same, requesting them to meet, last evening, at the New-York Hotel to consult upon the position and prospects of the Breckinridge interest in this City, and the course of action best calculated to promote their own and the country's good. The meeting was strictly private, and whatever was done or said may possibly be shadowed forth at some future day.

LAW REPORTS.

Motion to Vacate an Order of Arrest.

Hamilton W. Shipman vs. *Charles L. Larrabee et al.*—This was a motion at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant Larrabee, granted in March last by Justice SUTHERLAND.

The plaintiff charged that Larrabee had obtained a considerable sum of money from him by means of false pretences.

From the papers it appeared that the defendants had made a draft payable to the order of Messrs. Oaksmith & Co. for $834 17, which was accepted by the defendant Larrabee, who was a member of the firm. It was alleged that Larrabee represented to the plaintiff that the acceptor was his cousin, and a perfectly responsible man residing in Boston. The plaintiff averred that it was upon the faith of such representations that he was induced to advance money upon the draft.

The defendant, Larrabee, now produced affidavits setting forth that himself and his codefendant, Devoe, were in the habit of accommodating each other, and that Devoe called upon him requesting a loan, but that he was unable to grant it, saying that he was going to Boston on a matter of financial arrangements, and could make the loan on his return. He, however, finally consented that Devoe should draw upon him at Boston, which was accordingly done. The draft was offered to the plaintiff for discount, and, as alleged by defendants, he called upon Larrabee in regard to it, and was informed that he, Larrabee, was the acceptor. Defendant also alleged that the plaintiff well knew his, Larrabee's, signature, and could not have been deceived in regard to it. Defendant's counsel contended that no such action had been commenced in the case, as would justify an order of arrest under the code.

The plaintiff put in counter affidavits, denying the possession of defendant's signature, and attacking the character of defendant's affidavits generally.

After argument, the Court denied the motion, with leave to renew, if defendant desired.

Thorndike Saunders for motion; Chauncey Shaffer opposed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Notes of issue for the September Term of this Court must be filed with the Clerk before 12 M. Saturday, Sept. 1.

Justice INGRAHAM will hold the Court for the month.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Gibson* vs. *Hunt*.—See papers with Clerk.

Barstow vs. *Hunt*—Motion denied.

LEONARD, J.—*Miltenberger* vs. *Atwood*—Judgment for defendant, with costs to Atwood & Co., but without costs to the other defendants.

Gen. Walker's Expedition.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TRUXILLO—NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 25.

The schooner *Dewdrop*, Capt. TERRY, arrived at this port this morning, from Ruatan Island the 16th inst. Among the passengers is a gentleman who left Truxillo on the 12th. From him we have full particulars of the capture of that city, and a full narrative of the events up to the latest dates.

WALKER made his appearance before the town of Truxillo on the 6th of August, at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. His whole force numbered 110 men, all counted. They approached the town in two separate parties. The first was landed some three miles below the city, on the beach, and proceeded towards the town by land. The second was debarked in small boats, and proceeded *pari passu* along the shore. They were all well armed with Minié muskets, had twenty pounds of cartridge apiece, and were well supplied with everything else necessary.

Our informant, who is personally acquainted with nearly all of them, says they were a fine looking set of men, and showed a confident bearing as they marched up towards the town.

The news of the landing was conveyed to the town and fort by a Carib. The fort was garrisoned by 75 to 100 soldiers, sustained by 300 or 300 *patriotes* (citizens,) who were, of course, immediately called to arms to dispute the entrance of the Americans.

There were mounted two 24-pounders, and some eighteen smaller pieces—the first two brass, of old Spanish manufacture. As the party advanced, *pari passu*, along the beach and in boats near the shore, the two larger guns were opened upon them.

When within half a mile of the fort, the land party also fell into an ambuscade of the *patriotes*, and were fired upon from the "bush," which was gallantly and promptly returned by the Americans in a manner that would have done credit to an old guard.

They were soon scattered, and completely routed. The Americans then continued their advance in full defiance of the fort, and the order was given to charge the rampart, which was done in handsome style, and the occupants driven in every direction before them. The firing at this time was sharp, and to give a true description of it, says our informant, would require a person more familiar with the mode of warfare of these people, and one who had not quite so many musket-balls to dodge as himself. Notwithstanding the burning of so much powder, we took the fort and place with the loss of only four wounded. Their loss, as near as can be ascertained, is twelve killed and as many more wounded.

The names of the Americans wounded were: WM. HALE, shot in the right eye—he returns on the schooner *Dew-Drop*; WALKER STERLEY had an arm broken; JOHN COOPER was shot in the knee, and ——— BOND, a Polander, was slightly wounded in the eye. They are all doing well, and will soon be able to report for duty.

The people of the town seem to have great confidence in Gen. WALKER. Many of the stores are open, and doing business as usual; others have left, taking their goods with them—not, as they all allege, on account of their fear of WALKER, but of an attack on the town by some band of plunderers and robbers from the interior, who will make this a pretence for plundering and sacking the town.

The forts at Truxillo are said to be large, commodious, and well built, in the best style of Spanish-American fortifications, and defended faithfully by what means WALKER has at present at command, cannot be taken by any force that can be brought against him. Besides, the existing Government of GUARDIOLA is unpopular, while his rival, CABANAS, whose cause WALKER has espoused, is everywhere a favorite with the people.

At last accounts CABANAS was on the Pacific side of the State of Honduras, where he was said to be everywhere favorably received by the people. He is a native of the country, and believed to be of pure Castilian blood.

GUARDIOLA is either a half-breed or full-blooded Indian. He has the reputation of being very ignorant and brutal, and to have obtained his present domination over the country through fear alone.

As said before, WALKER and CABANAS, as the leaders of the Liberal Party, perfectly understand and sympathize with each other. It is supposed that the plan of operations is this:

As soon as he shall have assumed his position at Truxillo, WALKER, leaving a garrison for the fort, will set out with such forces as he may have raised for the interior. CABANAS, in the meantime, will march this way to meet him, with such forces as he may command. It is believed that the place of meeting will be Comayagua, *when a General Government will be established, representing both the Spanish-American and Central American forces.*

GUARDIOLA, it is believed, will be able to make but a feeble resistance to the combined forces of the two Generals. He has, however, asked the assistance of the reactionary party of Guatemala and other States of Central America, and it remains to be seen to what extent and efficiency this assistance will be given. At the same time, however, it is believed WALKER can count upon the sympathy and assistance of all the Liberal party of all the States—in particular, of Nicaragua.

We have nearly a full list of WALKER's men, which we shall publish so soon as we can perfect it. We take occasion to say, however, that many of them are well known in this City, and have before distinguished themselves under WALKER's banner in Nicaragua. Among those particularly mentioned for their valuable services at the present time is Gen. RUDLER, of Alabama, whose friends will be glad to hear of his success. Major HOFF, of Virginia, and Major DOLAN, of New-Orleans, are also particularly mentioned.

At Truxillo, WALKER had the good fortune also to come into possession, with the forts, of a large number of small arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition, provisions, and other stores. He also found therein, as before mentioned, a number of pieces of cannon, which were being remounted, and everything put in the best possible condition.

Provisions and stores were being brought in from the neighboring country and island, and there was no doubt of his being able to make good his possession of the town against all odds. He has not lost a man since the expedition started, and when our informant left all his men, except the wounded, were in perfect health.

MOVEMENTS OF WALKER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 31.

The schooner *J. A. Taylor* has sailed for Ruatan, with fifty men for Gen. WALKER.

The brig *Creole*, from Ruatan on the 17th instant, brings Honduras advices to the 15th.

WALKER was fortifying Truxillo.

It was reported that GUARDIOLA would attack the town on the night of the 15th inst. This had greatly alarmed the inhabitants who were leaving in great numbers for Ruatan.

The schooner *Toucey* with later news in regard to the movements of Gen. WALKER is hourly expected.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 31.

Advices from Honduras state that WALKER had raised the old Federal Central American flag, and contemplated the regeneration and union of all five of the States, viz.: Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica.

[Advertisement.]

Those talented children, the Wren family, give their splendid entertainment this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, for the last time. Never was so interesting and amusing performance for ladies and children, given in this City as theirs, and the Museum will be crowded by them to-day, especially as all the living wonders and curiosities are also to be seen, and all for simply 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH STATISTICS OF THE MONTH OF AUGUST.—Scarlatina, 300; Cholera Infantum, 150; Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 493; Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, 63; Dyspepsia, 21—have been actually cured by the agency of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn in what pursuit they can best succeed, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great dépôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOXS' Fall style of Gents' hats now ready at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[*Per Fulton, off Cape Race.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Cotton market for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 14,000 bales, of which 7,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

The Manchester advices are favorable. The market for goods was quiet but steady, and the prices of Yarns were firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been unfavorable for the crops, but was fine on Tuesday. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. reported all descriptions of Breadstuffs active and considerably advanced, but under more settled weather the advance was half lost, the market closing at an advance of 6d. on FLOUR since the departure of the *Africa*; 2d.@3d. on WHEAT and 6d. on CORN. The quotations are, for Flour, 29s.@32s.; Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. and White 11s. 6d.@13s. 3d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d.; White, 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was dull. BEEF heavy. PORK dull. BACON quiet but firm. LAR